

# Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1897.

No. 14.

## SOMETHING CHOICE

In the new designs of

Brooches, Cuff Links and Rings

We can give you the best goods for the money. We carry a beautiful assortment, and guarantee everything to be as represented. We have what you want at any price.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,

THE JEWELLERS, 47, GOVERNMENT ST.

A Minimum in Prices.  
A Maximum in Values.

Mantle Showrooms now open for the season. Variety unsurpassed.

THE WESTSIDE.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## NOT IN IT



with the goods and values we are giving because we handle only the very best products to be had at the very lowest prices. Give us a trial and be convinced.

### A FEW PRICES THAT ARE IN IT

Sugar, Granulated . . . 20 lbs for \$1.00  
Manitoba Creamery Butter . . . 25c per lb  
Manitoba Dairy Butter . . . 20c per lb  
Blender Paste . . . 5c a tin  
Manitoba Eggs . . . Bundle of 10, 75c  
Honey . . . 1-lb Jars, 25c  
Sole Agents for Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

# STEARNS

## BICYCLES

### BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap. We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low prices.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDUM.

## JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,

CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.

Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

## Great Removal Sale

### Of all our Summer Shoes

A Clean Sweep.

And odd lines before removing to our new store, the one lately occupied by Davidson Bros., Five Sisters Block.

ONLY TEN DAYS.

J. H. BAKER

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR GOOD, FIRST CLASS BUTTER, fresh dairy and Cowichan creamery, go to the Fruit Growers' Association, City Market. Free delivery. sep22-1t

FINE ISLAND POTATOES, Ontario cabage, cabbages, pumpkins, vegetable marrow and squash, the cooking and eating apples. Victoria Fruit Growers' Association, City Market. sep22-1t

FOR SALE—Two bedroom sets. Apply 5 Michigan street. sep22-1t

GOLF—A large and well assorted stock of golf clubs to be had at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street. sep22-1t

WANTED—A young girl for light housework. Apply 137 Blanchard avenue. sep22-1t

WANTED—Situation by experienced person as housemaid or general help. Address W. J. Times office. sep22-1t

WANTED—A young married woman wishes office or bachelors' quarters to take care of. Apply X, Times office. sep22-1t

TOP DESK WANTED. Apply to Mr. Hall, 28 Broad street. sep22-1t

PONY for light cart; must be fast, also warranted sound and quiet. Send full particulars, stating age, color and price, to Box 155, Nanaimo, B.C. sep22-1t

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with private family. Address W. K. Times office. sep22-1t

WANTED—Boy. Apply W. D. Kinnaird, 46 Johnson street. sep22-1t

SILVER BELL—Information regarding this mine furnished at office of Beaumont Borge. sep22-1t

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS—Absolutely pure and full Imperial measure guaranteed, \$1.50 per gallon. Mellor's Floor Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 75-78 Port street. sep22-1t

SOCIAL DANCE to be given by the Daughters of England in A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates street, on Thursday, September 23rd. Good orchestra and refreshments provided. Admission, gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. Dancing to commence at 8:30. sep22-1t

WANTED—A respectable young girl as nurse. Apply 11 Bellot street, in the morning or after 5 p.m. sep22-1t

EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR tin of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paint your buggy while its cheap. Mellor, 75-78 Port street. sep22-1t

FOR SALE—Shares in a Klondike gold mining company at 25 cents; also shares in all B. C. mines. A. W. More & Co., 6 Government street. sep22-1t

TO LET—Four roomed house, Green street, cheap at \$4; 7 roomed house, Kane street, only \$15; will be put in good repair; cottage on Michigan street, \$7, including water; 4 roomed cottage on Amphibia street \$3. A. W. More & Co., 6 Government street. sep22-1t

GIRL WANTED—A general house servant; must be able to cook. Apply to Mrs. Templeman, No. 6 Simcoe street. sep22-1t

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. sep22-1t

PURE WHITE LEAD 50 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant at \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 75-78 Port street. sep22-1t

WINCHESTER RIFLES and ammunition of all kinds, suitable for the Klondike and sportsmen, at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street. sep22-1t

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 88. sep22-1t

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Tor order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. sep22-1t

LINSEED OIL 50c. per gallon in 4 gal. tins, guaranteed strictly pure oil. Window glass, sashes and doors selling cheap at Mellor's, 75-78 Port street. sep22-1t

### NOTICE

#### B. C. Pioneer Society.

All members are desired to assemble at their Hall, Broad Street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late member, C. W. Kammerer. T. J. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

BAKER & COLSTON (LAKESIDE GOLF & C.C.) Repair and outfit, golf clubs, etc. James Bay. sep22-1t

Double Screened Alexandra Coal. . . \$5.00 ton. Co. Sack or Lump, Wellington 6.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood. . . 3.25 cord. Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name. Gawley & Co., No. 407. sep22-1t

### LUMBER

#### FOR SALE

300 M. feet first-class Rough Lumber, all kinds at \$4.00 per M. cash.

Chemist's Lumber Yard, Laurel Point.

SULTANA MINE SOLD. English Capitalists Pay Over a Million for a Hot Property.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The World says this morning that it has the best reason to believe that the Sultana mine at Rat Portage has been practically sold to an English capitalist for a million and a half dollars.

### MANY LIVES LOST

#### A Terrible Collision Between Two Passenger Steamers on River Fulmera.

#### German Torpedo Boat Founders—A Cyclone Works Destruction in Italian Towns.

London, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of ten and carrying the port of Fulmera, on the river Fulmera at 7 o'clock last evening (Tuesday) while it was blowing hard, when she collided with the English steamer Tira, which was leaving. The bows of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others, but most of the passengers perished. The cries of the drowning were distressing. The casualty took place in full view of thousands who crowded the piers in the greatest excitement and alarm.

#### A TERRIBLE STORM.

Brindisi, Italy, Sept. 22.—A cyclone swept over Savona and Lariano, in the province of Lecce, yesterday evening. Forty persons were killed and seventy wounded. Twenty houses were destroyed, and telegraph communication is cut off.

#### TORPEDO BOAT FOUNDERS.

Hamburg, Sept. 22.—Torpedo boat No. 28 has been captured and sunk near the first lightship, off Cuxhaven. Eight of her crew, including the commander, Duke Frederick Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were drowned.

The Duke was born in 1871, held the rank of lieutenant in the German navy, and was a brother of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

A salvage steamer has gone to the scene of the disaster.

#### SHE IN AN OCEAN GIANT.

Maiden Voyage of the Largest Steamer in the World.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The giant express steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sailed Thursday on her first trip to New York. She was built in Germany for the North German Lloyd line. She is the largest ship in the world, but not as large as was the Great Eastern.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is 648 feet over all, 66 feet beam, and 33 feet deep, with a displacement of 20,000 tons and a tonnage of 14,000. She is fitted with huge keels to minimize the rolling and a new device to prevent vibration from her engines. She is divided into eighteen water-tight compartments by the transverse, and one longitudinal bulkhead, which extend to the upper deck. Her engines are high-power triple-expansion, and her shafting is nickel-steel, made by Krupp. She can accommodate 350 first cabin, 370 second cabin and 800 steerage passengers. Her crew will number 450. This splendid addition will do much to restore its prestige to the fleet of the North German Lloyd, which has been seriously impaired by the sinking of the steamship Elbe in the British channel several years ago, the most awful ocean catastrophe of recent maritime history.

Southampton, Sept. 21.—The new twin-screw steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line, has arrived here from Bremen. She attained an average speed of 20.7 knots per hour, with 88 revolutions of her engines per minute. For a while she made 25.10 knots per hour with 74 revolutions. Capt. Engelhart is confident that she will beat the record of the St. Paul during the first voyage. The builder guaranteed a speed of 21 knots per hour on her maiden voyage, at a minimum of 75 revolutions per minute. Only the slightest vibration was noticeable. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse carries 755 passengers.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—The Supreme court has annulled the sentence of forty years' imprisonment imposed upon Baril, the supposed anarchist, who on Sept. 3, at Barcelona, attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portus and assassinate Chief Telador as they were leaving the circus. The action of the Supreme court was taken on the ground that it had not been proved that Baril is an anarchist.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—Maria Huseman, former housekeeper for Herr Krupp, has written the Politische Tageblatt, of Aix Le Chapelle, saying that her husband is neither an anarchist nor a swindler and that there is no mystery connected with his marriage.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—The cabinet will meet to-night to receive the resignation of Senor Revollar, Spanish minister of finance, as the Queen Regent has refused to sign a decree, since communicated by Bishop Majorca. It is claimed that Senor Revollar took possession of the treasury of the church in the bishop's absence.

Rome, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Messina, Sicily, announces the death of Mr. Giuseppe Garibaldi, cardinal archbishop of Messina. He was born in Sicily in 1827, and created cardinal in 1893.

London, Sept. 22.—American securities are irregular with a bearish undertone, due to a desire among holders of realizing. The tone was steady with a fair demand.

Mrs. Conarros, of Philadelphia, has presented a handsome public library to the village of Ogunquit, Me., in memory of her husband, the late George W. Conarros, who spent many summers in Ogunquit and endeared himself to all the people.

### FIGHTING THE FEVER.

#### Steamer Arrives at New York with Two Cases—Situation at New Orleans.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Columbia line steamer Fulmera, Capt. Daly, arrived this morning from Colon with 18 cabin and five second cabin passengers. There were two cases of yellow fever on board. The steamer will be detained until noon for a thorough disinfection, and the passengers will all be transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—The second death from yellow fever occurred yesterday, making eight in all. Three cases are under close investigation, and one of these is Mrs. A. T. Wankler, wife of the Republican member of the national committee.

Among the cases reported yesterday of the Cotton Exchange, and R. E. Reynolds, freight agent of the Mississippi Valley railway.

Forty cases are steadily improving and considered out of danger.

Chief O'Connor has placed another engine at the disposal of the special volunteer force, and the downtown streets, alleys and back yards are being thoroughly scrubbed.

#### EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Charmakers in Conclave—Capt. Ponton Dead—Editor William Retaining.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—At yesterday's session of the Dominion Cigar Manufacturers' Association a resolution was passed declaring in favor of a Dominion bankruptcy law. J. E. Davis was elected honorary president of the association; J. Bruce, president; R. D. McDonald, treasurer; and G. MacGowan, secretary.

Brighton, Ont., Sept. 22.—Wm. H. Sprinall, aged 28, was attempting to fix a bolt in a planing mill, when he was caught and thrown with great force against the ceiling. Every bone in his body was broken, and death was instantaneous.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, who has been spending the last two months in England and the continent, sailed for Canada to-day.

Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Rochester, England, arrived in town this morning.

Bellefleur, Sept. 22.—Captain Edward George Ponton, who was adjutant of the famous Midland Battalion during the rebellion of '87, died yesterday.

#### DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES.

#### Great Damage Done to Timber Along the Line of the C.P.R.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Thomas Southworth, clerk of the forestry commission which has been investigating the timber resources in the western part of the Dominion, has returned home. Referring to the Lake of the Woods, Rainy River and Seine River sections, he said much damage was done by prospectors, who burn off vegetation instead of clearing; and if the miners continue doing this it will be a matter of difficulty for mining companies in future to obtain a supply of fuel. All along the Canadian Pacific railway on each side the fire has cut a wide swath in the timber and the country bears a most desolate appearance.

#### PATRONS AND POLITICS.

#### To Take An Active Part in the Ontario Provincial Campaign.

Kingston, Sept. 22.—J. L. Haycock, M.P.P., leader of the Patrons in the legislature, says it is a mistake to assume that the Patrons are out of politics. They will, he says, be very much in evidence at the coming elections in Ontario. They are now as well organized as the other parties. It is true that lodges are not meeting regularly now, but they will meet in proper time, and in the meantime very effective organization is being arranged. At a recent meeting of Patrons in Toronto they were enthusiastic over the prospects for success at the coming election.

#### DISCUSSING CUBA.

#### General Stewart Woodford in Spain on a Diplomatic Mission.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press informs on high authority that the much-discussed interview on Saturday last between United States Minister General Stewart L. Woodford and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, was merely preliminary. General Woodford represented to the Duke the gravity of the situation of Cuba, and requested on behalf of the United States that Spain would find a method of speedily ending the war and giving justice to the Cubans.

#### TIMBER REGULATIONS.

#### Ontario Cabinet Have Decided to Make No Change.

Toronto, Sept. 22.—The Ontario cabinet is said on good authority to have decided not to change the timber regulations for the present. The period for which licenses are issued expires about April 1st, and they will therefore be allowed to continue under the existing regulations until that time, when the policy may be changed.

#### ROBERT CRAWFORD DEAD.

#### Sudden Passing Away of an Old N.W.T. Pioneer.

Indian Head, N.W.T., Sept. 22.—Robert Crawford, the pioneer merchant and postmaster of this place, died this morning, having been ill only two days. Death was from peritonitis. Mr. Crawford served for one term as the representative of this district in the Northwest legislative assembly, and was also employed by the Hudson Bay Co. during the last Northwest rebellion as paymaster for the transport service. The body will be taken to Brackville, Ont., for burial.

### AN EARLY SESSION

#### Parliament to Assemble Sooner Than Usual to Deal With Urgent Legislation.

#### About Settled That Hon. David Mills Will Succeed Sir Oliver Mowat as Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The cabinet discussed yesterday afternoon the programme for the next session. It was generally agreed that the session would meet early and that new legislation and departmental reports would be the order of the day.

The railway committee of the privy council met to-day. Messrs. Mulock, Juby and Mowat were present.

It is about as good as settled that Hon. David Mills will replace Sir Oliver Mowat in the justice department.

The report that Major-General Gascoigne is about to retire is denied by officials here, who say that the general is now on his way out to resume his duties.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier laid the corner stone of St. Luke's Hospital here to-day.

William Wainwright, assistant general manager of the G.T.R., is here on business with the government. Speaking of Mr. Tarte's scheme for connection to Harry Sound, he offers the use of the Grand Trunk tracks from Coteau through to Montreal by the run to St. Hyacinthe. This will, he says, save seventy miles, and Wainwright cannot see why it should not be so arranged rather than going around by the circuitous route to Lacoll.

The Diana, which went to test Hudson's Bay and straits as regards the period which it is open to navigation, will be back to St. John's, Newfoundland, this week, and will again proceed north after leaving her party.

The sealing conference will meet in Washington about the middle of November. Professor D'Arcy Thompson will represent the British government, and J. M. Macoun, of the geological survey, the Canadian government.

Thirty-three appeals are entered for the Supreme court term commencing October 25th, including the election case from Restigouche county.

#### AN UNDERSTANDING EXISTS.

#### Russia, Germany, France and Austria Have an Agreement.

Rome, Sept. 21.—It is learned from a high source that Germany's want of alarm over the Franco-Russian alliance is thought to be due to an existing understanding between Russia, Germany, France and Austria about the Levant, which has been made with a view to future events leading up to changes in the Levant and which deals with their several portions in the eventful division.

Germany finds her satisfaction in security from attack. She will thus be at leisure to develop her internal resources and prepare for any dispute with Greece. Efforts are being made to induce Italy to join the league, which, it is asserted, does not look with displeasure upon the prolongation of the present situation, and that leaves an opportunity for startling complications if considered advantageous to the four powers.

So the settlement of the Grecian question will not be so quick and simple as predicted. It is asserted that Russia will propose that the governor of Crete be a Turk.

#### DON'T WANT ANNEXATION.

#### Hawaiians Object to Being Gobbled by Uncle Sam.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—The steamer City of Peking, which arrived in port last evening, and which was at once placed in quarantine, brought advices from the Hawaiian Islands up to and inclusive of the 14th inst.

Despite the action of the senate in ratifying the annexation treaty, the opponents thereof are continuing their fight, and the leaders of the movement express the utmost confidence in their ability to defeat annexation.

Before the Peking left a call had been issued for an immense mass meeting to be held on the 15th inst., and the indications were that it would be one of the largest ever held in the islands.

The issue, the organ of the Portuguese residents, says: "If annexation should be consummated, which we doubt, the Portuguese colony as a political factor ceases to exist. Independence and the good government of Hawaii means prosperity for the colony, but annexation without the privilege of voting by the Portuguese means ruin."

#### PROFESSOR JORDAN TALKS.

#### Offers a Suggestion Re the Holding of the Sealing Conference.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Professor David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, is preparing to attend the conference of the international seal robbery convention, of which he is a member.

He says: "I hope the Washington conference will get along with as little diplomatic niceties and printed reports as possible, and have a straightforward exchange of views in order to reach a settlement of the question. I have but the best line what will be the outcome."

#### A HAIR CALLED.

London, Sept. 22.—It is learned that no further advance will be made at present by the Anglo-German expedition to the pole. It is recommended that an attempt near East Greenland should be made, a strong body of British troops, and crews to the trouble in light the war often proved a force to fight.



## THE ROUTES TO DAWSON CITY

Gen. W. Mitchell Gives His Opinion—  
Representative of the British  
Yukon Company.

White Pass the Only Way Just Now—  
Derides the Stickeen-Teslin  
Lake Route.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Mr. Geo. W. Mitchell, the representative of the British Yukon Company, in this city, was seen at the offices of the company to-day and questioned regarding the reported condition of the White Pass. Mr. Mitchell stated that several parties, including the Montreal contingent and the party of Mounted Police, had reached the lakes, while others between the summit and Tagish were making fair progress. The Canadian route, he said, was a formidable one, and the American route, which the British company had looked upon as insurmountable, "the tremendous rush to the Clondyke via the White Pass," continued Mr. Mitchell, "has naturally damaged the trail. This trail was constructed by my company at great expense. We have had men engaged all summer, and had the volume of travel not assumed such startling proportions it would have held out until superseded by the railway. When 4,000 to 5,000 excited men, with a large number of horses and many tons of supplies, precipitate themselves on to a new mountain trail, something is bound to give way, and a blockade is inevitable. Why a newly manhandled road would hardly stand the strain."

"But is this the only trail available?"

"Yes, in summer it is the only available trail. The Clondyke, which starts from the Dryas lake, about 31 miles north, is used by Indian packers in winter, but it is impossible to get horses over it even then, conclusively showing that the White Pass is the only feasible route from the coast."

"We expect the White Pass to be free in a day or two. A thousand men are engaged in repairing the trail, and no one will be permitted to cross until it is made passable again. Next year my company will construct a railway from our deep water wharf at Skagway, on the Lynn Canal, to the headwaters of the Yukon, on Tagish Lake, a distance of 35 miles. Our surveyors are now on the ground."

"What is this Stickeen-Teslin Lake route?" Mr. Mitchell was asked. "Can you get in that way?"

"Not at present, but the government is surveying the route, in fact all the different routes are being surveyed with a view of finding the most feasible."

"How does it compare with the White Pass?" was the next question.

"There is no comparison at all. The Stickeen-Teslin-Lake railway project starts from Telegraph Creek, 125 miles up the Stickeen river. From this point the Teslin Lake is about 170 miles. Thus the section of road to be constructed, as you may see by this map, will be five times the length of the short line across the White Pass. This drawback, although formidable from a financial standpoint on account of the enormous cost, is by no means the worst. The Stickeen route can never be more than a summer route, because the Stickeen river is frozen for six months and only navigable at certain periods during the balance of the year owing to the variable condition of water, which is frequently very low rendering navigation extremely perilous and often impossible. Again, regarding the other end of the route, nothing is known touching the navigation of the Teslin Lake and the Hootalinqua river, which flows into the Yukon a little below the White Horse rapids. Now what advantage could commerce derive from a railway which starts 125 miles from salt water, with 125 miles of frozen river between its terminus and open water in winter, and liable to be cut off from the coast in summer owing to low water in the river?"

"But it would not be an all-Canadian route?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

"Yes, in summer, when available, but in winter, no, certainly not, because, then, passengers and supplies would be landed at Wrangell, Alaska, and the 125 miles would have to be undertaken on foot to reach the railway, and the first few miles of the journey is even admitted by Great Britain to be in American territory. You will, therefore, see that this fact explodes the 'All-Canadian' theory which, by the way, the projectors are manipulating for all it is worth, preferring to gain sympathy by appealing to the sentiment, and concealing, altogether, the extraordinary absurd features of the scheme, rather than discuss it on its merits. Another costly feature of the Stickeen-Teslin Lake route is the numerous transshipments which would take place if the railway is ever built. First, during the brief navigable period of the river, the ocean steamers would transfer to river steamers at Fort Wrangell, Alaska."

"Then the river steamers would transfer to the railway at Telegraph Creek, 125 miles up the river. Then there would be a transfer from the railway at Teslin Lake on to the small river steamers, which would have to be constructed to the limited draft of about 18 inches of water; and, most likely, still another transfer at the mouth of the Hootalinqua on to large steamers to convey freight to Dawson City. These numerous transfers would vastly increase the cost of transportation and render the route a commercial failure. I think," continued Mr. Mitchell, "that I have pretty well covered the Stickeen proposition, and I can further assure you that by accepting the American contention regarding the boundary there is no reliable and commercially practicable 'all-Canadian' route to be obtained except via Ashcroft, or Edmonton, which, being 1,200 and 1,500 miles long respectively, are entirely out of the question as far as a railway is concerned. The capital could never be obtained to con-

struct a road from either of these points.

"While on this question of 'all-Canadian' routes, I may state there are strong grounds for assuming that the White Pass would be found to be entirely in Canadian territory. The United States government claim the boundary to be ten miles inland, that is, covering the first ten miles of the White Pass. But the British government place the boundary fifty miles south of the Pass. Now, the most generous reading of the treaty cannot account of a discrepancy of sixty miles, and while we steadfastly adhere to the boundary claimed by Great Britain until arbitration definitely decided the question, we are convinced that the widest modification of the British claim will not give any part of the White Pass to the United States. This pass will, therefore, ultimately turn out to be the only 'all-Canadian' route into the Yukon from the coast, as it is now acknowledged to be the easiest, the cheapest, the shortest and the most reliable for a railway, owing to its terminus being situated on deep salt water and capable of being operated all the year round."

"The biggest ship in Her Majesty's navy can steam up the Lynn Canal, which is a deep bay, showing soundings of 50 fathoms within a few yards of my company's shore property. There is no danger, therefore, of the proximity of the United States coast for the navigation being impeded the year round."

"Are there any difficulties in the way of constructing or any river obstructions after crossing the White Pass?" was asked.

"No, nothing formidable," replied Mr. Mitchell. "For the first four miles the grade is fairly even, but from there to the summit it is very heavy and steep. It is, however, our intention to use the Abt system on this section. This system is superseding all other mountain systems in Europe and elsewhere. It works like a charm in the Harz mountains and in Tasmania, and is not excessively costly. We expect the mountain section of the plant to reach Skagway via Cape Horn early in the year."

"From the summit of the pass to the headwaters of the Yukon, some twenty-six miles at the most, the road is comparatively level and easy to construct. Once the headwaters are reached steamboats can be run clear into the Behring sea. There are, of course, the Miles canyon and the White Horse rapids, but St. Lawrence skippers would think nothing of running them. They can be stemmed by powerful boats, but to make the route still more easy and attractive we may construct a short three mile section across the canyon and the rapids (Mr. Galtie reports it very level), thus eliminating every possible difficulty. In this case it is our intention to run our cars on to especially constructed scows at Tagish, tow them up the river about 100 miles to the canyon, and there transfer them bodily to the short three-mile section of railway, and transfer the freight and passengers on to large steamers at the foot of White Horse rapids for Selkirk, MacMillan river, Stewart river, Dawson City and Fort Cudahy, at each of which points we shall construct wharves and storehouses. We will notice that by this arrangement we only have one transfer between the ocean steamers and Fort Cudahy."

"Your company is strong financially, is it not?" was asked.

"Quite strong," replied Mr. Mitchell. "We have a chartered capital of £10,000,000 and the gentlemen connected with the undertaking comprise the heads of well-known banking houses in London, widely known merchants and ship owners, several prominent members of the British parliament, mining engineers and railway contractors. His Highness the Duke of Teck is also interested in the project."

LADUE MEETS McKINLEY.

Offers Suggestions for the Relief of the Clondykers.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Joseph Ladue, the Alaskan pioneer, called on President McKinley to-day. He was presented by Secretary Alger. Mr. McKinley discussed the situation with Mr. Ladue, and appeared deeply interested in his suggestions for the relief of the Clondykers.

Mr. Ladue estimates that there are about 6,000 people in Clondyke and that there are provisions for about 3,000. He believes that all who have not sufficient provisions and who can return to St. Michaels before the river freezes should do so. He says that navigation will not close for a month, and advises that a courier be dispatched immediately across the Chilkoot Pass to Clondyke to urge all who can embark on the last outgoing steamer.

"Your suggestion will probably be adopted. In addition, he advises the establishment of stations along Chilkoot Pass, with dog trains for conveying relief supplies."

Before leaving the White House Mr. Ladue presented to Mrs. McKinley a half ounce nugget of virgin gold.

ANOTHER ANDREE PIGEON.

Xenia, O., Sept. 21.—A carrier pigeon has been found by B. Scowell, in his barn yard near this place. The bird was in an exhausted condition and gave evidence of a long flight. A silver band was fastened around the bird's leg, on which was engraved some words and letters, which were so worn and rusted by being exposed to weather as to be almost entirely illegible. But a few of the letters could be made out. Many people here are of the opinion that it is a pigeon liberated by Andree, the Arctic explorer. As yet the message has not been deciphered.

TROOPS TO LEAVE THURSDAY.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary Alger spent some time yesterday in consultation with F. B. Wears, of the Alaska Transportation & Trading Company. Wears reported that the steamer Humboldt would leave Puget Sound for St. Michaels next Thursday. Secretary Alger ordered the department to hasten preparations for the equipment of troops who are to go forward on that vessel.

Derangements of the liver with constipation, induces the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by taking Carter's Little Liver Pills. One is a dose. Try them.

## TARIFF DECISION

The Interpretation of Famous Section  
Twenty-Two by Attorney-  
General McKenna.

Goods Shipped Through Canadian  
Ports Not Subject to a Discriminating Duty.

Washington, Sept. 21.—In giving his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law the attorney-general first quotes the clause in full, and then says: "Three plausible contentions are based upon this section, which, as to strength, only differ in degree."

"1. That the duty is a discrimination upon importations in vessels not of the United States or to a contiguous country and thence to the United States."

"2. A discrimination against importations of goods (not in the usual course of strictly retail trade) from a contiguous country, they not being the produce thereof. In this character the question is not presented."

"3. A discrimination against goods being the production of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which shall come into the United States from a contiguous country."

"The first case we are not now concerned with, and the second is attempted to be established by the following reasoning: The goods are Chinese or Japanese productions, hence the production of a foreign country 'not contiguous to the United States.' They come into the United States from Canada, a contiguous country; and so it is urged that by the letter as by the spirit of the statute they are subject to the duty. It is conceded that the importation is into the United States, the passage through Canada being a mere movement only towards their destination, the latter being the United States."

"It is said that the purpose of the amendment was to relieve the transcontinental route from the competition of the Canadian Pacific railroad. It may be admitted that that is a strong consideration, but on the other hand, it is urged that this competition is a benefit, and other American railroads claim that the Canadian Pacific is a direct advantage to them. How Congress regarded this we have no means of knowing. There was certainly no avowed, and the only expression of members which we have indicate a different purpose. The section regards, as the law which preceded it regarded it, the transportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to secure this to vessels of the United States and to prevent diversion to a contiguous country, Canada and Mexico. The necessity of the law is obvious. It would have been useless to have imposed a discrimination on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels and leave them free to go to Vancouver in foreign vessels and thence across the intervening land to the United States."

"The amendment of the law which is made by section 22 therefore confines its object, while it strengthens and better secures it. It does this in two ways. By taking away the means of its evasion through the contiguity of Canada and by repealing the statutory exemptions from the 10 per cent duty."

"I have considered your enquiry so far as it affects the section only recently re-enacted through Canada. We shall see hereafter that it has a broader scope. In the second the words 'come into the United States' are used as synonymous with 'imported,' the language being the produce or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States. It is urged is only descriptive of the goods to which the duty applies. The goods themselves, it is contended, must take their destination from the condition of the country in the strict sense of importation as distinguished from coming through it as an importation from some other country. This view is given plausibility by the exception that the duty shall not apply to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of retail trade. It is said that the words 'imported' in the course of strictly retail trade indicate the rule. They are claimed to be the opposite of importation in the course of wholesale trade. Such construction

is, it is contended, inconsistent with the object of the law, which is to protect the domestic industry from foreign competition."

"The suspension act was reported to the house of representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill and was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the senate while the Dingley bill was pending in consideration, and was approved by the president on the same day as the Dingley bill was. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must, therefore, be attributed to the legislature. The Congressional Record shows that the president's approval of it was communicated to congress subsequently to that of the other. Even a more extreme position might be taken. It was held in *Mead vs. Bagnall* and others (15 W. 159), that where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repealed by those of another statute approved the same day, which is of a more general character the former must prevail as to the particular class therein referred. (See also *Fiddell on the Interpretation of Statutes*, section 216 and cited.) It follows, therefore, that section 4228 was repealed by section 22, and that the merchandise, the subject of both enquiries, is not to be subjected to a discriminating duty."

RATAL FIRE IN A MINE.

Workmen Entombed in a Seething Mass of Flames.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 21.—About two hours after the men went to work in mine No. 2 of the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company's coal mine at Bell Eden, near Blocton, Bibb county, yesterday, fire was discovered far down in the main slope. About 100 men are employed in the mine. At once an alarm was given.

A panic followed among the workmen and in the little town of Bell Eden. Hundreds gathered at the main entrance of the smoking mine, while rescue parties were at once formed to relieve the miners.

More than 50 were gotten out from the main entrance without harm. Others were overcome by smoke and fell by the wayside. These brave searchers found and dragged out, while those waiting at the entrance restored life to their unconscious friends. Five men who were working about the slopes beyond where the fire originated could not be reached and it has been regarded as certain that they are dead.

The missing men are Herman Kramer, white; Hubbard Foley, white; Henry Reeves, colored; Frank James, colored; William Fairfax, colored.

It is possible that two or four others may be in the mine.

The fire broke out in a vain attempt to reach the entrance, but at nightfall the fire was still burning fiercely and efforts were abandoned and the men were given up for dead.

The fire is thought to have originated from an over-heated steam pipe, which ignited gas in the mine.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Following the Hounds.

It is not alone in exceptional recreations like fox-hunting, that a woman needs steady nerves, strong muscles and a healthy, vigorous constitution. She needs them in her every day duties and pleasures. Recently a Buffalo lady called upon Dr. R. V. Pierce of that city and stated that she was so nervous that after months of trial she could not learn to ride a bicycle.

She was put under a scientific course of treatment, consisting of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before meals and his "Favorite Prescription" promptly cured the weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine, from which she suffered and restored strength and steadiness to the nerves. The Golden Medical Discovery cleansed the blood, making it pure, rich and invigorating, and built up solid, muscular flesh. The lady now rides her bicycle with grace and ease and without trepidation. Both medicines for sale by medicine dealers. Dr. Pierce answers letters from ailing women without charge.

"I suffered with a bearing down pain in my groin and a burning in my back and loins," writes Mrs. T. J. Cunningham of West Chester, Co. Miss. "Whenever I would take a walk or ride very far it would always make me sick. After using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for three months I can ride or walk and feel well afterwards. My appetite is good, all of my bad feelings have disappeared and I am strong and well."

You can secure Dr. Pierce's Medical Advice free by sending stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Paper-covered, 50 cents; cloth-covered, 75 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Strong Nerves

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the bones, muscles and tissues. If it is impure it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can do. This nervous prostration, hysteria, neuralgia, heart palpitation, are cured by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.

would confine the reader to a mere description.

"It is a matter of common experience that savings and exceptions are often introduced from abundant and excessive caution. And it would sometime pervert the intention of the author of writing if every other thing of the same general tenor as that excepted should be regarded as embraced in the general words. (Sutherland on statutory construction, section 22.)

"It follows, therefore, that the answer to your enquiry so far as section 22 is concerned depends, (1) upon the character of the vessel in which the goods are carried to Vancouver. (2) If in foreign vessels, whether the goods were entitled by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States upon the payment of the same duties as if imported in American vessels."

"I assume the vessels were not of the United States, but British vessels; and this brings me to the communication of August 17th in which you enquire whether section 22 repeals sections 4228 to 4232 of the Revised Statutes, and your communication of September 2, asking whether manganese ore imported from Chile in the British bark Lurline to Philadelphia is also subject to a discriminating duty."

"A law imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute book in some form from the time of the enactment of the first tariff bill. Section 22 differs from the law previously in force, in that there is omitted from it the words 'by any act of congress.' Does this repeal section 4228? It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on section 4228 will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legislation."

"The same day that the Dingley bill was approved an act entitled 'an act to authorize the president to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce' was approved. I shall hereafter, for convenience, call it the suspension act. This act provides that the president is authorized to suspend in part the operations of sections 4230 and 4202."

"The suspension act was reported to the house of representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill and was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the senate while the Dingley bill was pending in consideration, and was approved by the president on the same day as the Dingley bill was. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must, therefore, be attributed to the legislature. The Congressional Record shows that the president's approval of it was communicated to congress subsequently to that of the other. Even a more extreme position might be taken. It was held in *Mead vs. Bagnall* and others (15 W. 159), that where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repealed by those of another statute approved the same day, which is of a more general character the former must prevail as to the particular class therein referred. (See also *Fiddell on the Interpretation of Statutes*, section 216 and cited.) It follows, therefore, that section 4228 was repealed by section 22, and that the merchandise, the subject of both enquiries, is not to be subjected to a discriminating duty."

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## BEHRING SEA COMMISSION

Mr. Lansing, of the American Counsel, Continues His Argument on Prospective Catch.

He Presents Very Elaborate Charts and Tables to Sustain His Contentions.

Halifax, Sept. 21.—At the Behring Sea claims commission, yesterday morning, Mr. Lansing, of the American counsel, continued to speak on the point of prospective catch. Mr. Lansing is endeavoring to prove that in the first instance the owners of captured vessels are not entitled to compensation for prospective catch; and in the second instance, if they are entitled to such compensation, it is impossible to compute what that prospective catch would be.

In endeavoring to carry the latter point Mr. Lansing fortified himself to-day with various elaborate and carefully prepared charts and tables. The charts showed in the cases of different vessels sailing, that in the first year the catch of any given vessel varied widely from year to year, and in the second instance there was a great difference between the catch of any one vessel each year with the several boats for whom claim is made before the commission.

The discussion was continued during the afternoon. Mr. Lansing, putting forth reasons for his contention that the British counsel were not justified in claiming damages for loss of prospective catch, continuing along the same line as in the morning. He was concerned chiefly with the fact that it would be impossible for various reasons to compute what the prospective catch would be. The particular case dealt with was that of the schooner Mary Ellen.

Owing to the fact of superstitious reasoning among the Indians it was impossible to get the Indians to go out in foggy weather, so that during a season in which more fog prevailed than usual the detention of such a portion of the sealing force from their purpose during a longer time than usual must have its inevitable effect upon reducing the number of seals caught. And as it is impossible to regulate the fog the sealing industry must be subject to the variations of this climatic condition; and uncertainty of clear weather so makes an uncertainty of catch from the fact that it is not known how much of the time the Indians will be engaged.

It is, moreover, a matter of considerable uncertainty as to what success will attend shooting at seals from a canoe. It is necessary to stand in order to aim intelligently, and a canoe has in this respect obvious disadvantages over a boat. When seals are shot it is only one in three that can be captured, the other two drowning before they can be captured.

The certainty of catching seals depends very greatly upon the way in which they are approached. The seals are very restless, continually on the alert, and readily scent anyone approaching. It is always necessary to approach from the leeward, otherwise the seals will make the best of their chance to get clear.

In addition to all these there are many other causes to make the possibility of determining what a catch ought to be difficult or impossible, among which was noted the condition of rough weather, which, when it prevailed, prevented boats from going out.

The American counsel claim that it is only where a loss can be determined exactly or approximately that any claim for damages can be allowed. In the case of the loss of a seal, they contend that the circumstances adduced in the evidence were sufficient to warrant an opinion that the catch is uncertain, even impossible, to reckon in any rational way, and in view of the fact that no claim should be entertained that cannot be determined from well attested facts were entitled to no compensation.

Mr. Lansing, in discussing Britain's claim to compensation, based upon the value of the greatest catch made on the seal at the time, drew an analogy between it and a similar claim that might be made in a lottery. The United States contention at Paris was that by reason of the uncertainty of the seal catches the industry was equivalent to a lottery. To-day they claim that this is just the position of the market, and a man who has a lottery ticket taken from him has just as much right to go into a court of justice and demand in compensation the value of the prize ticket as Great Britain has to come before the commission and demand compensation for loss of prospective seal catch to the extent of the value of the greatest catch made.

### CANADIAN BRIEFS

The Perry Expedition—Manitoba Wheat Crop—Frost in Ontario.

Sydney, C.B., Sept. 21.—The Perry expedition, which arrived back here yesterday, visited Cape Sabine and relics of the ill-fated expedition led by Greely have been obtained. The summer in Baffin Bay was marked by almost continuously stormy weather, and by an unusually scarcity of ice.

The investigating party from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under H. W. Porter, landed at Cape Haven on August 3 and did not re-embark until September 13. The party led by Mr. Hugh Lee, the Arctic explorer of Meriden, Conn., landed at Good Haven on August 7 and re-embarked September 7. Professor Schuchert's party representing the National Museum landed at Onemak on August 8, re-embarking on September 4. The party led by Mr. Robert Stain, of the United States Geological Survey, was on land from August 1 to September 2. The hope will coal here and proceed to New York, where she will land her meteorite.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—Reports from the threshers in central, southwestern and northwestern portions of the province all show a falling off in the expected wheat yield. In many cases the yield goes as low as twelve bushels per acre. The continued dry weather is giving farmers a good chance to do their threshing, and at all points wheat is being rushed to the elevators. Wheat

deliveries at provincial points to-day aggregated 220,000 bushels, and 173 cars were loaded.

Fred Cold, an old pensioner, lost his house by fire this morning during temporary absence. The old man had saved up a sum of money to make a trip to England, but this was lost in the flames together with all his personal belongings.

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade to-day, a letter was read from the Victoria Board of Trade, urging that the Boards of Trade of the Dominion should take steps at once to secure to Canada the immense trade which has resulted from the rush to the Klondike gold fields.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Prof. J. Scott Kettle, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, passed through the city to-day for the Pacific coast to England. He said, talking to a reporter, that if the people of Canada knew about the resources of Canada and the great west the population of this country would be not six, but one hundred millions.

Dr. J. A. de la Hooke, practicing physician in Toronto from 1889, is dead, aged 83.

Comber, Sept. 21.—Heavy frost visited this section last night. Corn, of which there is a large acreage in North Essex, was damaged to a considerable extent. Tomatoes, cucumbers and other tender plants were blackened.

### THE STRICKEN SOUTH

Yellow Fever Situation Improved at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—The local fever situation was greatly improved this morning by materially lower temperature. No cases were reported this morning.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 21.—Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the state board of health, here to confer with Past Assistant Surgeon General Giddings in regard to the details of the camp to be established by Dr. Giddings two miles south of Edwards.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The report that two cases of yellow fever have been discovered at Cairo, Ill., has not alarmed Chicago health officers. Health Commissioner Reynolds doubts the cases at Cairo as yellow fever and believes they are either malaria or "break bone fever." He has no intention of rescinding his proclamation with incoming of refugees to Chicago.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—Kansas City railroads having outlets at gulf points will be accepted subject to delay only. This is due to the yellow fever quarantine which is now being rigidly enforced, freight as well as passenger trains being subject to the rule. There is every indication that the big grain crop of the southwest which has begun to move in great quantity to the gulf ports

### ROYALTY SCARED

Two Emperors Feared an Attempt Upon Their Lives—An Explosion Causes a Panic.

William and Francis Joseph Meet in Vienna—The Streets Profusely Decorated.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—It is reported that as Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were leaving the station at Buda Pest a sharp detonation was heard which was followed by a thick cloud of dust and smoke. The crowd took flight, broke through the military cordon, and swarmed around the imperial carriages.

Emperor Francis Joseph was greatly agitated and shouted to the police to keep the people back. Some arrests are reported, but of the silence maintained by the officials, it is difficult to ascertain details of the affair. The newspaper, Wiener Journal, was confiscated for

cheered by the crowds about the depot. They entered a court equipage and drove to the castle, the archdukes and ministers following.

The city is profusely decorated in honor of the meeting of the emperors. The German emperor later bestowed the grand cordon of the Prussian crown upon the son of Count Indrassy.

Buda Pest, Sept. 21.—At the state banquet given to-day in honor of Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Francis Joseph, in cordially proposing His Majesty's health, referred to him as "my faithful friend, ally and unwearied fellow laborer in the great work of peace, to which we ever devote our best powers."

The speech of Emperor William in reply caused tremendous enthusiasm, especially when he alluded to Count Zrinyi's defence of the fortress of Salgoth. In 1906, when he blew up the citadels rather than capitulate to the Turks.

After the banquet Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph attended a gala performance at the opera, followed by a visit to the street illuminations. They then drove to the railway station, where the German emperor bade farewell to his imperial host and took his departure after mutual kissing and amid loud cheering.

Crossley's Carpets, Rugs, Tapestry Squares, Art Squares, Wool and Unique Carpets at Welles Bros.

### WHITE HOUSE CRANK CAUGHT

Tried to Enter the Executive Mansion With a Loaded Revolver.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Joseph Bloomfield Jackson, who is said to be a crank from Meriden, Conn., was arrested last night at the door of the White House after an unsuccessful effort to enter the executive mansion. Jackson was heavily armed.

He has been in the city several days and at the Raleigh house, where he stopped, he made mysterious boasts as to what he was going to do to a high official of the government. He sent a letter to a local newspaper containing similar threats. He has been under espionage for several days, and he is now behind the bars.

Cranks of all grades are common about the president's home and the officers thought nothing of the arrest until, on searching the man, they found the loaded revolver.

Only a charge of vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons can be made against him, and his treatment will not be materially different from that given to hundreds of other cranks removed from the White House grounds without disturbance, but there is nevertheless the fear and belief that President McKinley might, if he had driven out in the afternoon, instead of being closed with visitors, been attacked and perhaps shot as he entered the carriage.

Unbalanced.

Surgeon—How is the patient with the dislocated cervical vertebrae?  
Nurse—Better this morning, but irritable.  
Surgeon—Irritable?  
Nurse—Yes, sir. He says packing him neck in cracked ice that way makes him hot under the collar.—New York Press.



**CURE SICK HEAD**  
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles that attend a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**ACHE**  
ache they would be almost useless in those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

**Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. NOTICE.**

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first installment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal installments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Prospective holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.  
LEONARD H. BOLLY, Land Commissioner.  
Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

**McGill University MONTREAL. Session 1897-8.**

The curriculum comprises courses in Arts (including the Donalds Special Course for Women), Applied Science, Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Science. Matriculation, Exhibition and Scholarship Examinations will be held: Arts and Medicine, 18th Sept.; Applied Science, 18th Sept.; Law, 17th Sept.; Veterinary Science, 22nd Sept. Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

**ESTABLISHED 1884. Victoria Loan Office, 42 JERVIS ST.**

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
On any approved security. Business conducted confidentially.  
Private entrance, Oriental Alley.  
F. LANDRETH, Proprietor.  
P. O. Box 488.

### THE MINERS RESUME WORK

Regarded as a Victory for Organized Labor.

Washington, Sept. 21.—M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is here to attend a special meeting of the Miners' Federation of Labor, gave the following statement to the Associated Press to-day.

"To-day will see about 75,000 miners resume work in the bituminous coal fields of the central states. The strike generally ends to-day. The mining situation is not likely to become disturbed again until the beginning of next year, at which time we hope to be able to settle the wage difficulty amicably and without the necessity of a strike."

"Of course the victory is not altogether one of the miners. They have done the striking, and the trades unions and organized bodies have supplied the necessities, without which the miners could not possibly have succeeded. It is a victory for organized labor and not for any particular trade and we want our friends who have helped us to feel that it is their victory as well as ours."

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

will be driven back to the Atlantic ports, from which it had been largely driven, owing to the activity of the gulf railroads.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Dr. Paul Paquin, secretary of the state board of health, received information to-day that two cases supposed to be yellow fever had developed at a point 100 miles below Cairo.

Edwards, Miss., Sept. 21.—Thirteen cases of yellow fever are reported to-day, making a total of 78 in this vicinity. Colonel Robb died of yellow fever this morning.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated, and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity."

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

publishing telegrams as to the occurrence.

The Austrian emperor wore the uniform of a Prussian grand marshal and the ribbon of the Black Eagle. The German emperor wore the uniform of an Austrian hussar regiment and the Grand Cross of St. Stephen. When the sovereigns first met they kissed each other twice.

The carriage which conveyed them from the railway station to the castle was drawn by five horses ridden by postillions. As their majesties drove off there were loud shouts of "Eisen" mingled with the clatter of the artillery salute; the music of the bands, the roll of drums and bagpipes.

The decorations were especially brilliant at the entrance of Keerspel street, in Franz Josef square, where a statue had been erected personifying Hungary, and having in one hand an olive branch extended toward the imperial visitors. The enthusiasm of the people visibly pleased the monarchs and Emperor William showed signs of the greatest satisfaction.

Emperor Francis Joseph met the German emperor at the door of the salon carriage and after cordial greetings had been exchanged the two emperors passed in front of the guard of honor. Emperor William greeted the Austrian archdukes when the ceremony was concluded and also shook hands with the state dignitaries. The monarchs were heartily

### INCREASED PRICES OPPOSED.

London, Sept. 21.—According to a dispatch from Rome the congress of Italian socialists which has opened at Bologna under the presidency of Senor Costa, of the Italian chamber of deputies, has decided to agitate against an increase in the price of bread and to get a bill introduced with a view of the creation of a state monopoly in wheat and bread.

### GOING TO THE ANTARCTIC.

New York, Sept. 21.—Mr. Frederic A. Cook, who was a member of Peary's expedition of 1891, sailed from here on the steamer Coleridge for Montevideo, where he will join the Gerlach Antarctic expedition, which left Antwerp July 25 on the Belgica, a whaling ship, specially strengthened for the perilous undertaking.

### KILLED AT THE CROSSING.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 21.—A Michigan Central train struck a carriage containing two people at a crossing near here. Jeremiah Oulette was instantly killed and Miss S. Peters so badly injured that she cannot recover.

Avoid alcoholic preparations for the hair; they injure it. Hall's Hair Renewer contains no alcohol; its components are natural food to produce healthy hair.



## The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the

Times Printing &amp; Publishing Co.

W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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Telephone ..... No. 45

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One week by mail or carrier..... 25c  
Twice-a-week Times, per annum..... \$1.50

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

## LIBERALISM IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Liberal party of Canada declare that they are actuated by certain clear and well-defined principles. Upon those principles as applied to local or national affairs they have, from time to time, invited the citizens of the Dominion to exercise their franchise. Especially since the time when Sir John A. Macdonald was Premier, the Liberal party have been the champions of the protectionist system. The Liberal party stood out to demand the recognition of those principles which are instinct with vitality the world over. Liberalism is not a name, it is a creed; not a party flag to wave over blind devotees, but the guiding star of intelligent and independent thought. The name may express different legislation in different countries or provinces; but the thing itself, the germ divine, is the same in every country or clime, to every race of people. Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Greece, Holland, Italy, all have had uprisings of the people; who have struggled and fought, very often with blind infatuation, for the expression of those principles and for the betterment of their race.

Shall the Liberal party as a party interfere with local politics, or shall Liberalism be introduced into provincial affairs? To both forms of the same question we answer in the affirmative.

Now, this does not necessarily mean that the same party lines shall be drawn as in Dominion politics. It does not mean, for instance, that the gentlemen who both voted with and worked for the Conservative party at the last election shall be ignored or ostracized from the Liberal ranks when organized for work in the provincial arena. Many men who conscientiously voted with the Conservative party upon the issues of trade, schools, etc., may be as strongly opposed to the doings of the Turner administration, and it would be monstrously unjust as well as a factual blunder to so define party lines as to exclude men of this type.

What, then, shall the Liberal party do? How shall the Liberal convention act under the peculiar circumstances of this province?

As stated in a previous article, the convention will meet primarily to consider organization for Dominion purposes alone; but the convention may—and we think it should—declare by resolution the desirability of discussing provincial affairs.

We reiterate our former statement that Liberalism is the expression of certain clear and well-defined principles. For instance, it is opposed to monopoly, that is to one man or set of men being allowed privileges denied to other men. It is opposed to class legislation, that is, one law for the rich and another for the poor. It maintains equality in religion and race. It is the exponent of freedom for all men, of equal rights and liberty for the exercise of industry. It proclaims democracy in government, the right of the people to control its own affairs. It declares that the great sources of potential wealth—land, water, minerals—should remain the inheritance of the people, and can only be used by any subject to the interests of the people. This, and much more, is understood by intelligent Liberalism. Now, let these principles be applied to local affairs, and in what light would the legislation of the provincial government appear? Would the enormous giveaways of the Island railway, the Columbia & Kootenay, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, the Canada Southern, the Casiar Central, and other railway schemes, have been attempted if the principles of Liberalism were embodied in local politics? Would the huge grants of land, of monopolistic privileges to electrical companies and railway charters ever be made if our legislators were influenced by Liberal principles? And in this the great crisis of the history of this province, when the vast of enormous industrial expansion appears on every hand, it is certainly necessary and wise that those who in the future will frame its legislation and guide its destiny shall have an intelligent and conscientious grasp of those principles which will make for the lasting happiness and benefit of the masses of the people. Let the convention, therefore, frame its policy; let it declare its aims and purpose; let it formulate its basis of action. The Liberal party opposed coercion of Manitoba, and deplored the introduction of religious controversy into the schools, and the same principles are equally applicable to British Columbia.

ish Columbia. The Liberal party opposed monopoly in commerce, and monopoly in railways, mines, lands, water rights should be equally opposed. The sovereignty of the people, the rule of the democracy is as applicable to this province and to its cities as it is to the affairs of the empire, and the Liberal party must not forget the treachery to the municipalities by Hon. G. H. Turner and his colleagues.

Is there anything in such a programme that any honest Conservative may not endorse? Have not their principles in one form or other been advocated by the members of the present Opposition? And if the Liberal party is the only organized part of the Opposition party, is it not wise for them to declare a policy upon which they will invite co-operation and upon which they will appeal to the country? The present Conservative M. P.'s have nothing to fear but everything to gain from the organizing of the Liberal party for provincial purposes. They will see a powerful wing of the Opposition host acting in concert for the overthrow of the Turner administration. And without any jealousy, plague or distrust of each other, both organized Liberals and unorganized Oppositionists should march shoulder to shoulder, supporting each other in their various endeavours, whether the same be to elect Liberals or Conservatives, each and all having one common aim and purpose, the overthrow of the Turner-Davismuir combination, and the triumph of good government and honest administration. At such a convention should the Liberal party choose its leader in provincial politics? We may, in another issue, refer to that question.

## "CLOSED" VOTERS' LISTS.

The Vernon News defends Mr. Leonard Norris, collector of voters, from the charge of ignorance of the law and partisanship, which were implied in the criticisms of his announcement that on the revision of the voters' lists said lists would be closed and "will be the voters' lists for the ensuing year." Mr. Norris was, in our opinion, guilty of nothing worse than a doubtful use of language in the notices attached to the lists posted up for the information of the public. As a matter of fact these "closed lists" would not be the voters' lists used at elections during the ensuing year, since every voter whose name is added to the list will have a right to vote at the next election. The announcement of the collector of voters was not, therefore, strictly accurate; it was, in fact, misleading, although no doubt unintentionally so. If he had said, "and such lists, with any additions and amendments, will be the voters' lists for the ensuing year," Mr. Higgins would not have felt called upon to correct the announcement. The Times having published Mr. Higgins' letter and commented upon it, desires only to say that it believes Mr. Norris was actuated solely by a desire to carry out the law. He could have no object in doing anything else.

Hon. Mr. Sifton will probably remain at Victoria two or three days on his return from Skagway. He may be unable to come here on his way north, as the Quailra will very likely meet the party at Vancouver and immediately proceed on her voyage.

The abuse of Hon. Mr. Tarte by the Tory press has impelled the Toronto Star to say: "The Conservative party cannot properly hope to attain to power by any such means. It cannot live on in legend and vilification alone. It must show cause for its own preferment."

A Metochin "Settler" calls attention again to the tactics of the government in squandering public money in building private roads in that district. Our correspondent also refers to a rumor that a wharf is to be built on private property with public money; but that is a species of malfeasance which the Times would not charge the government with excepting upon the clearest evidence. There seems, however, to be but one opinion in Metochin as to the object of the expenditure of money for roads up private property. Even the settlers benefited do not defend it upon public grounds.

The fear is expressed that Major Walsh will not be able to reach Dawson City this winter. Commissioner Herchmer, at Regina, has the nineteen policemen who are to go with Major Walsh ready to march, and one hundred and twenty dogs with harness and outfit have been procured. The commissioner is afraid that the dogs will not be able to haul sufficient provisions for the party. Sleds are being made at Juneau and Vancouver. The party will consist of thirty persons, counting the police, and will include: Major Walsh, administrator; Mr. Justice McGuire, Mr. Registrar, Wade, Mr. Maguire, secretary; Mr. Bliss, accountant; Mr. Patullo, of Woodstock, typewriter, and the two mine inspectors. The supplies necessary for this party, together with provisions, will probably amount to between three and four thousand pounds. The boat time ever made from Lake Tagish to Dawson City with dogs was thirty days. The quantity of food required for eighty dogs, which must be taken along, will of itself be a heavy item of transport. The Indians at Regina have made about a thousand pounds of pemican to be taken along. Fresh meat pemican for men and horse pemican for the dogs, mixed with shorts, and other provisions such as flour of beef and some British campaign rations, will be taken, so that in the event of the supplies which the North American Transportation Company undertook to get to Dawson City if they could before the ice set in, failing to arrive and a shortage taking place, these things may be used in case of emergency. Altogether, the journey is not a mere holiday trip.

## GETTING THEIR WORK IN.

To the Editor: The new road is not more than three minutes' nearer, very little easier, and cost at least \$1,000. The other, which is really a new road, could have had the only objection to it, a bad curve, put right for \$300, and has still to be kept open and in repair for one settler. When made this road cost 40c a yard; the new one costs \$2.50 per yard. On the latter the halt and the large bring notes from the members of the government when the road boss has no option but to put them to work. It is only fair to say that a better man than the present boss could not be found if he had a free hand.

The latest idea of spending public money on private property is to build a wharf at Belmont, ostensibly for the residents between Rocky Point and Metochin to get their produce across the water. The idea is to build a wharf at Belmont, ostensibly for the residents between Rocky Point and Metochin to get their produce across the water. The idea is to build a wharf at Belmont, ostensibly for the residents between Rocky Point and Metochin to get their produce across the water.

## SETTLER.

Metochin, Sept. 20.

## WHITELAW RETURNS

The Wrecking Steamer Drags Up Portions of Long Forgotten Wrecks.

Every Ship That Has Met With Disaster On This Coast Visited.

The wrecking steamer Whitelaw is again at the outer wharf. She returned about 11 o'clock yesterday evening from the west coast, where Captain Whitelaw has been cruising about among the graves of the vessels which have met with disaster on the British Columbia coast. As a result of his trip he has secured chains, anchors and other pieces of long-forgotten wrecks, which, when raised into the water, will be used to secure from different vessels about a thousand fathoms of chain and over a dozen anchors of different models, weighing from 55 to 400 pounds.

It seems of the rusty iron he has fished from the deep could only speak, some terrible tales of the sea could be recorded, for they are silent evidences of many disasters. An old stove, almost eaten away with rust, and an equally rusty cannon were taken from the old ship Orpheus, which collided with the steamer Pacific many years ago and sent over 250 passengers to a watery grave. A great number of the passengers sailed from this port, and many British Columbia homes were desolated by the disaster.

There was very little of the Orpheus left, for what had not been destroyed by the sea and the hand of time was well stripped about four years ago, when J. C. Frost visited the scene of the disaster with his wrecking steamer, the Mascot.

Nothing was done with the Janet Cowan, as from the dangerous position in which she was lying she could not have been wrecked save at a loss. From the Puritan many fathoms of chain and an anchor were taken, and also from the ship Deser. A large cut head, with a model of a lion, whose features were almost obliterated by time, was taken from an unknown wreck, with whose history none seemed to be familiar. What she is and how she met with disaster is still a question which will have to remain unsolved.

While at San Juan when the steamer was returning to port, Captain Lavender, a well known sailing captain, who accompanied the wrecking steamer, was drawn ashore in a skiff and through some cause or other before he had got far away from the steamer the skiff was swamped and he was thrown into the water. His cries for help, however, soon brought him aid, and the waters were cleared of a victim.

While the Whitelaw was lying at her anchor this morning there was another accident, one of the crew falling overboard. He was an expert swimmer, though, and without much difficulty managed to climb on board again.

Armor-plated tests of more than usual interest took place at Shoeburyness on the 19th of last month. A school-steel Harvey plate furnished by the Vickers Company was tested under conditions more exacting than any other armor trial. The plate was 11 ft. 11 in. thick and 10 feet by 7 feet, marked with 12 inch oak. The signals for acceptance were three shots from a 12-inch breech-loading rifle, two of the shots to be fired with a velocity of 1850 feet and one shot with 1800 feet per second, without driving any part of the plate or projecting through the backing. A howitzer steel projectile of 7 1/2 pounds was used. The first shot, fired at a velocity of 1801 feet initial velocity, penetrated 2 1/2 inches into the plate and broke the shot into small pieces; the second shot, with 1800 feet velocity, penetrated 2 1/2 inches, and the third shot, at 1800 feet per second, went 2 1/2 inches into the plate. The latter broke all to pieces. The test was considered highly satisfactory and the lot of which the plates tested was a sample, was accepted.

You will find a nice assortment of Towels, Comfessioners, Bath Rugs, etc., at Weller Bros.

## MARINE MATTERS

Rosalie Sails for the North-Bristol Passengers Take Passage On Her.

Willapa Back from the West Coast—Willamette Sails This Evening.

The steamer Rosalie arrived from the Sound about noon to-day and left for the north about 4 o'clock this afternoon. She took in all about 100 passengers in all, took in all about 100 passengers and outfits. About seventy of them were from the Sound and the remainder who embarked here were made up of the belated passengers of the Bristol. All have now departed from the city save a squad of about 15, who are forming a joint stock company to go to the Copper River mining district. They have as yet not perfected their plans and will stay here for at least another week. Nearly all of the Bristol passengers will embark at Wrangell, where they will wait for the Eugene. If, however, she does not turn up after a reasonable delay, they will buy canoes and make their way up to Glenora. No horses were taken on the Rosalie, but there were fifteen goats, which will be taken to the Copper River. Other passengers are having one wheeled cart made, on which they will pack their outfits, one man pulling and the other pushing. They expect that the Eugene will arrive shortly after they do, for in a telegram received by one of them from H. P. McGuire, manager of the Portland & Alaska Steamship Company, yesterday evening, that gentleman said that if hope of the other passengers reached her the Eugene would start at once.

The steamer Willapa, Capt. H. K. Foot, returned at an early hour this morning from the West Coast, bringing a lengthy list of passengers and a fair cargo of freight, amongst which was 1,500 gallons of dog fish oil and about fifty sacks of wheat from the Aberdeen Consolidated Company's property at Aberdeen, which is being sent down for treatment at the Victoria Metallurgical Works. Among her passengers were A. S. Goring, C.E., and D. Gordon Smith, a mining expert who has been inspecting some properties at Sidney Inlet. Several new strikes have recently been made in copper at that point. At Clayquot the miners are all busy and much development work is being done. The Willapa is to join the C. P. N. fleet now engaged in lightening salmon as soon as she gets her West Coast freight on board. She will leave this afternoon for the Fraser to load salmon for the British ship Irbis, now loading at the outer wharf.

The steamer Willamette, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, will be here this evening on her way to the northern Alaskan ports. She will take but few passengers, those who have been waiting here having taken passage on the steamer Rosalie, which left this afternoon. She will, however, take on a fair amount of freight at the outer wharf, including a consignment of about 25 tons of groceries which are going to Wrangell for shipment to Teslin Lake via Telegraph Creek. The Willamette will have a number of passengers from the Sound, the greater portion of whom will embark at Wrangell and go in by the Al-Canadian route. But few are going to Skagway.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

## YACHTING.

IRENE IN PORT. The yacht Irene, which ran on Otter Point on Sunday, was towed back to port yesterday by the tug Lottie, having been released from her perilous position at high tide. She shows signs of her rough experience ashore, but is not badly damaged.

## HOLF.

OFFICERS ELECTED. At the annual meeting of the Victoria Golf Club, officers were elected as follows: President, Hewitt Bostock, M.P.; captain, W. E. Oliver; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Stahl; committee, H. Connel, A. P. Luxton, C. J. Prior, G. A. Kirk, G. S. Hols, Major A. W. Jones and G. H. Barnard.

## FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR LEAGUE. A Junior Association Football League has been formed in the city by the following clubs:

South Park, white pants and blue shirts. North Ward, blue pants and blue shirts. Columbias, white pants and red shirts. High School, black pants and black shirts. No. 2 Co. B.B., blue pants and white shirts.

The playing season will commence on October 2nd and end in December. Players must not be over 17 years of age. The schedule for the season follows:

Oct. 2—No. 2 Co. B.B. v. North Ward.  
Oct. 8—Columbias v. High School.  
Oct. 16—South Park v. No. 2 Co. B.B.  
Oct. 22—North Ward v. Columbias.  
Oct. 30—High School v. South Park.  
Nov. 6—No. 2 Co. B.B. v. Columbias.  
Nov. 13—North Ward v. High School.  
Nov. 19—Columbias v. South Park.  
Nov. 27—High School v. No. 2 Co. B.B.  
Dec. 4—South Park v. North Ward.

## SOLDIERS RE-ORGANIZE.

The Fifth Regiment Football Club was re-organized at a largely attended meeting held at the Drill Hall last evening. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Col. Prior; president, Col. Gregory; vice-presidents, Lieut. Hibben, Capt. Flimmerfelt and Major Williams; captain, J. P. Foulkes; and secretary-treasurer, T. P. Patton. The committee of management comprises one member from each company, namely, L. E. Tyman, No. 1; B. Goward, No. 2; and E. A. Fitcher, No. 3.

## NEW GERMAN FIELD GUN.

The Germans have adapted a new gun for their field artillery. It is of nickel steel, and fires a shrapnel shell five miles. It can shoot fifteen shells a minute.



Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

## AUCTION SALES.

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer  
And Commission Agent

133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.

FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND  
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,

Auctioneer, Appraiser  
Commission Merchant

81 Johnson St., Victoria.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT, NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

S. A. STODDART,

DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Application for the position of Secretary and Bookkeeper to the above institution will be received up to 12 noon, on Thursday, the 23rd instant. Salary \$50 per month. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. STUART YATES,  
Acting Secretary.

Applications already sent in will be considered.

GEO. D. SCOTT,

INVESTMENT BROKER.

Money to Loan.

No. 42 FORT STREET.

Drink the Best.

UNION  
LAGER  
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Private Trade Specialty

Catered For.

Depot, Victoria Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

P.O. BOX 315, VICTORIA.

GEO. B. HARRISON,

VICTORIA AGENT.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received until Friday at noon, the 24th inst., for the labor of laying a double track in Government streets for the E. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd. Plans and specifications to be seen at the company's power house, above street, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. The lowest of any other tender not necessarily accepted.

F. E. BARNARD,  
Manager, Electric Co.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

Tenders for Drilling 200 Feet of Tunnel on the Golden Eagle Shaft at Silver, B.C.

Tenders are required for the above work, as per specifications to be seen at the office of the Engineer, Free Press, at 1000, Third Street, Victoria, Columbia, and Victoria Evening Times. Tenders to be forwarded by high post, lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. Address H. E. Newton, 90 Des Street, Victoria, B. C.

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SKIN SOFT AND  
WHITE WITH

BABY'S  
OWN  
SOAP

BEST INGREDIENTS  
MAKE IT GOOD.

BE SURE AND  
GET THE GENUINE

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.  
Montreal.

COAL.

CITY COAL DEPOT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

We sell the best

Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton

Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton

Conex Lump, for furnaces, \$5 "

25% Tonnage Cash. Your order solicited

W. WALKER,

Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL.

R. Dunsmuir & Sons'

Coal on sale at regular

market rates. Free

delivery. :::::

Charles Rattray,

24 Store Street.

Telephone 197.

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd.

NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO.

(DEALERS IN) Fuel and Steam Coal.

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton.

Double Screened New Wellington, \$4.50 per ton.

Of 2,000 pounds, delivered in any part of the city; weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street



## YOUR Song-Birds

Require a good quality of Bird Seed. We have it.

### BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government St., near Cor. Yokes.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Call and inspect our new goods at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

Oysters in any quantity—Eastern and natives—at the New England Restaurant.

15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at H. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Mr. Fred McAdams' dramatic and vocal recital will take place at the A.O.U.W. Hall on Wednesday, September 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

A check for \$50 has been received by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital from G. Van Laker, of Thompson, Depo, Dargonne, France.

SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the coast, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city.

Special services in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will be held next Sunday, and the usual anniversary social on the Monday following.

Don't miss the Cornish Show, by far the best on the Island, Saturday next. Tickets sold at the railway station, \$2 return, including admission to the grounds, good until Sunday.

Members and friends of the W. C. T. U. will be entertained at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Grant, Point Ellice, to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. An interesting meeting is expected, as reports from crusade days will be given.

The "Barrington," late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

Doubt about the style, doubt about the price, doubt about the quality. You can't doubt when you see our magnificent line of jackets, hats, dress suits, etc., etc. John Partridge, 88 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

The feature of last evening's meeting of Perseverance Lodge, I.O.G.T., was a mock trial of a breach of promise suit. "Judge" Myers was on the bench, and the "attorneys" were Dr. Lewis Hall and Rev. P. C. L. Harris.

A whist tournament is to be opened at the J.R.A.A. club rooms on the first Thursday in October, the committee in charge being Messrs. A. C. Anderson, C. E. Bailey and W. L. B. Young. At last evening's meeting of the managing committee of the association H. Clarke and H. G. Galbraith were elected members of the club.

Lewis George Richardson, a recent addition to the "hobo" population of the city, was in the police court this morning to answer to a charge of vagrancy. He was allowed out on \$50 cash bail, the case to come up to-morrow. Two bicyclists were fined \$3 each for riding on the sidewalk.

The Dominion president of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. McDougall, and the secretary, Miss Buttrill, arrived from the east last evening. They are travelling for the association, organizing new branches and helping those already organized. A meeting is being held by the ladies in the Y.M.C.A. rooms this afternoon.

Upon opening the city hall this morning Janitor Creel found a Chinaman comfortably settled in one of the chairs in the hallway. Constable Carter was sent for and locked John up. It was later found that the intruder was quite inoffensive, he having been locked in the city hall last evening while there looking for the police magistrate to protect him against some supposed enemy. The Chinaman will be examined for insanity, and if there is no hope for him he will be sent to China by his friends.

At 58 Quadra street last evening Rev. Dr. Campbell united in marriage D. J. McIntosh, one of the members of the First Presbyterian church, and Miss Florence Lily, eldest daughter of Mr. William McKitterick, a member of the church of the same church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss E. McKitterick, while Mr. A. McCrimmon supported the bridegroom. The bride was attired in a very becoming travelling costume of grey, the bridesmaid's dress being electric blue, trimmed with cream lace and shot silk. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh left on the steamer City of Puelie last evening for California, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will take up their residence at 105 Johnson street.

The following is the order of the service at St. Barnabas church for the Harvest Festival, which takes place to-morrow: Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m., and choral evening, with processions, at 8 p.m. The preacher is the Rev. Florence Clinton, of Vancouver. At the evening service there will be the dedication of Eucharistic Lights, which have been presented by communicants. The music for the evening is as follows: Organ: Ave Maria in E-flat, 283; anthem: "Fear Not, O Land," (specially written for this occasion by Mr. A. Longfield, F.Y.C.M.), and choruses: "Thou Visited the Earth," Gili; hymn: 281; offertorium, duet for violin and organ in D. Mendelssohn;

recessional hymn, 280; organ chorus, "Hallelujah," Handel.

—LIPTON'S TEAS for sale at Jameson's, 33 Fort street.

—The unfailing resource of every successful housekeeper, Yorkshire Relish.

—Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

—New goods arriving daily; very latest, at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Smoke Pacific Coast Label Cigars, and patronize home industry.

—Fall display millinery and jackets at the White House, Tuesday, Sept. 21st.

—New dress goods and silks arriving daily. Call early and get your choice at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Tempting prices on all our fall millinery, as they are marked to clear. John Partridge, 88 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

—The final meeting of the finance committee of the Jubilee Celebration Committee will be held this evening to wind up their business.

—Fall opening of millinery in the latest English, French and American styles; also a full line of children's wear, Mrs. M. A. Vior's, Columbia House, 81 Douglas street, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and following days.

—The new overcoats for the city will be the first which the corporation has supplied to the force, and will be now ready, and an inspection will take place on Friday. The winter suits will not be ready for several weeks.

—Creighton & Co. have received a large shipment of their fall and winter woolsens, which comprises overcoatings, suitings and pantings of the latest shades and patterns. We invite your inspection before ordering elsewhere—74 Yates street.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. R. J. McDonald took place to-day at 10 a.m. from the family residence, Birdcage Walk, and later from the Roman Catholic church, where the Rev. Fathers Nicolay and Althoff officiated. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Thos. Garvin, W. R. Jackson, D. Phillips, J. B. Jones, R. Chaffie and W. Jones.

—Ex-Ald. H. A. Mann was last evening united in marriage, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. W. Williams, to Mrs. K. S. Morrow. Only the immediate relatives of the principals were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Williams, and was given away by Mr. W. J. Dowler. Rev. J. C. Spicer officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Mann left this morning for Portland on their honeymoon trip.

—An interesting decision has been rendered by Judge Coffey, of San Francisco, in settling up the estate of Jeanie Parsons, who with her husband was lost in the wreck of the Pacific in November, 1875. The matter came into court through the filing of a will said to have been found in a bottle picked up at sea. The heirs of Parsons claimed the estate on the ground that in law, when a husband and wife die together in a disaster of any kind, the husband is presumed to be the survivor. It was shown that at the time of the wreck Mrs. Parsons was placed in a life boat, while her husband remained on the deck of the vessel, which went down first. This fact was stated by Neil Henley, quartermaster of the steamer and the only survivor of the wreck. The judge accepted this evidence and awarded the property to the heirs of Mrs. Parsons. She once was well-known on the stage as one of the Manderville sisters.

—The Province Co. has erected a monument at the corner of its office, of loose stones collected from the street in front of the Province office. The monument is a three-sided pyramid, and while not as large or as indestructible as Cheops, it is nevertheless large enough and durable enough to serve its purpose, and that is all any pyramid can do. The Province people "want good roads," as all good citizens do, and they want them in the immediate vicinity of the Province office. Imbued with that idea a couple of boys were set to work collecting the loose stones from the street, but how to dispose of the stones after they were gathered became a very serious question. A fertile brain solved the problem, and they were used to build a pyramid, upon the top of which the following "epitaph" was placed: "Erected to the Memory of the 'Good Roads' By-Laws, which was lost in a snow storm at Victoria, B.C., August 29th, 1897. R.L.P. This monument is composed of loose stones picked off Courtney street in front of 'Province' office by two boys in half an hour."

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## Ebony Hair Brushes

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE

An Elegant Line of the Latest Styles Just Arrived.

JOHN COCHRANE,

CHEMIST, N.W. Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

## BACK FROM SKAGWAY

About Eighty Disappointed Miners Return on the Steamer Queen.

Winter Beginning—Ice at Skagway and Four Feet of Snow on the Summit.

What the Returning Passengers Have to Say on the Conditions of the Trails.

The steamer Queen arrived at the outer wharf this morning, fully twenty-four hours behind time. In explanation of the delay it is said that she was obliged to lie over two nights on account of heavy fogs. Like every other vessel that has arrived of late from the north, she brought a large number of returning miners, eighty in all, who are returning to their homes sick at heart.

Some have their spirits completely broken, and the dream of "gold" will never be able to lure them from their homes again, while others say they have only come down to winter, and when spring comes they will start for the gold fields again. Besides the eighty a number came down to Juneau, where they will spend the winter. Juneau is now being thickly populated, for every steamer that leaves Skagway brings a large number of men to that city.

All tell the old story of the hardships endured and the sufferings to be encountered on the trail of "gold" in the north. One of those who came down, says that no one is getting over the Skagway trail unless he has a large number of horses, and even then they cannot get over the summit, for the horses cannot get through the deep snow. There was four feet of snow on the summit on the 11th inst., the day before he left, and the day before the Queen sailed from Skagway it was easy to see winter was coming, for ice had formed over all the smaller streams.

Those at Skagway and on the trail are realizing that they must protect themselves from the winter, and shacks are being built in every direction. Within the past two weeks over a hundred shacks and log cabins have been built. Work is not easy to obtain, as some people think, continued Mr. Colan. There are more men there now than work can be found for, and wages are in consequence getting lower and lower. Many of the business offices started by men who came up during the summer are now being offered for sale, but no buyer can be found. Horses which brought over \$100 earlier in the season can now be had for \$5 each. Horses are no good to anyone, for they can hardly get in over the track now, and no one wants to incur the expense of feeding them. Many men are even slaughtering their horses so that they will not have to provide food for them.

F. H. Lyons, of Seattle, another downhearted passenger, went in on the first of this month over the Chilcoot trail as far as Lake Linderman, and came out over the Skagway trail. He says that the Chilcoot or Dyea trail is a much better one than the other, but it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils. The Dyea trail is 1,100 feet higher than the other, but in going over the Skagway trail it is a series of climbs which are much worse than the one climb on the Dyea trail. But few are getting in over that trail and on the White Pass or Skagway trail even fewer are succeeding. Mr. Lyons made enquiries and learned that not over eighty had got over the White Pass route. At Lake Linderman he found about 300 people encamped and counted 104 tents. They were all building boats and preparing to go down the lakes, making a portage in the first place to Lake Bennett.

J. J. Carscadden, of Portland, is a restaurant keeper at the tented city. He came down to buy provisions and get his wife and family. Carscadden says there are now 35 restaurants in Skagway and all are doing well. He was the second man to start in business there, and he tells of how he watched the prices gradually come down as his competitors opened their restaurants. When he first started, bread sold for 25 cents a loaf, but now there are five bakers at Skagway, and the price is down to 10 cents a loaf. An interesting story is told of how one of the other restaurant keepers wished to install a Chinese cook and accordingly the proprietor wrote to a Chinaman named Sing Lee, living at Sitka, offering him \$15 a day to cook at his restaurant. Sing Lee, who was then getting \$30 a month, at once left for Skagway, with visions of a palace in China and a man-of-war's life, but, when he arrived at the tented city he was told to get. The inhabitants of Skagway would not have any Chinese restaurant. Sing, however, before leaving Sitka, told his cousins, friends and acquaintances of his luck, and soon after he left nearly every Chinese cook at Sitka threw up his job and the pilgrimages to Skagway began. They had not well started on the journey when they met the downcast Sing returning to Sitka, and when he informed them of the state of affairs the crowd sorrowfully turned back.

B. B. Bennett, a prominent resident of Sitka, was another of the Queen's passengers. He says that a large number of men have joined in the rush to Clondike from Sitka, but at present the greater proportion of the residents of Sitka are looking towards the Copper river. A large expedition left on the

## Beginning of Fall Suit Selling

Just four days since we received our last shipment of new Fall Clothing. The assortment is very large and embraces all the newest shade and colorings.

At \$7 and \$8:

Men's fine brown mixed tweed suits, single and double breasted; well made, perfect fitting.

At \$9 and \$10:

Men's fine brown mixed tweeds, hidden checks, single and double breasted. All sizes.

At \$12:

The finest suits of this season's production. The latest Scotch plaids and fancy mixtures, brown and brown tweeds, gray and black fancy silk mixtures, satin lined with plush, and up to the single and double breasted.

We're lots of other suits as well as these. Surely some will suit you.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Don't shortly before the Queen sailed. The talk about the prospectors working in that district being attacked by the Indians, Mr. Bennett characterizes as "talk and only talk." The Indians there, he says, are as peaceful as any tribe on the coast. The mines around Sitka are all as yet prospects and but little is being done towards their development.

Marshal J. M. Stoup, the new United States marshal at Sitka, came down for his wife and family and will return to Sitka with them shortly.

Jeff, or "Soapy" Smith, as he is more often called, and Jerry Daley are on their way to New York. They are two of the gambling element, and believing they have worked Skagway they are off to fresh fields. They have been working the shell game for some time past, and as in other towns of the same kind, they found many victims. Some of the passengers say that they would not have left Skagway yet, had not the vigilance committee advised them that it was to their interest so to do.

Fred White was the only Victorian who returned on the Queen. He, as will be remembered, went with J. St. Clair Blackett some time ago to start a store at Skagway. Mr. Blackett was left in charge of the stock of goods, as sales were a little slow. Mr. White says he can be bought as cheap in Skagway as in Victoria, and in some other products the supply is more than equal to the demand. Mr. White says there is only one Skagway, and from the way he says it he seems to think that it is just as well there is not another.

Mr. Laroche, the Seattle photographer, was also a passenger. He is loaded down with views of the Skagway trail and Skagway. He has been as far as the lakes. No one came out from the gold fields and no news had been heard at Skagway from the interior.

It is seldom that the Queen has any freight from the north, but on this trip she had. She brought 1,000 cases of salmon from Yes Bay. All the Alaskan canneries, it is Queen's officers say, are making large packs, for there has been a good run all over this season.

The Queen left for the Sound at nine o'clock this morning.

WANTS INFORMATION.

Resolutions to be Re-Moved Regarding Sewerage Connection.

Ald. Partridge is anxious to find out just how generally the sewerage system of the city is being used and at the next meeting of the council will move for some information on this point. In the first place he will move that the sanitary inspector be requested to furnish each member of the council with a list showing the lots fronting on streets through which main or branch sewers run which have not been connected according to law with the sewerage system, and also a list showing the lots connecting with box drains and state why the law in regard to connecting buildings within the area sewerage has not been carried out.

The alderman's second resolution is a request to the plumbing inspector to furnish each member of the council with the names of owners of property along the line of sewerage laid down who have not complied with the provisions of the "Sewerage Connection Regulations, By-Law," and "General Specifications," and the reason why said owners have not complied with said provisions.

Japanese Catarrh Cure reaches the seat of the disease, relieves cold in the head in five minutes, and permanently cures catarrh.

If you want to save time and money come and see our new style jackets. John Partridge, 88 Yates street, Lansdowne House.

New Woman—"Simply because a woman marries a man is no reason why she should take his name." Old bachelor—"That's so. The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he could call his own." Judge.

"They say Grumpy, that the Queen of England has sixty pianos, and doesn't play any of them." "I'm a bit cramped this spring, but I'll buy my daughter fifty-nine more if she'll follow the Queen's example." Household Words.

In the Park—Little Miss Muffet—I suppose I ought not to go around all alone with a gentleman like you, Mr. Donkey Boy, but I guess it's all right. The donkey is as good as most chapmen. Harper's Bazar.



## BANK OF B. N. A.

Report of Proceedings at a General Meeting of the Proprietors.

Results of Last Year's Operations—A Very Satisfactory Showing Made.

A general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on Thursday at the office of the corporation, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E. C., under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Hoare.

The secretary, Mr. A. G. Wallis, having read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman said: The figures of the balance sheet for the 30th of June, 1897, when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1896, do not present any very important changes. The reserve fund still remains at \$275,000, showing no change. I hope that the time may not be far distant when, with improved profits, we may be able to continue, or rather, to resume, the building up of the reserve fund, which during recent bad years we have not been able to do.

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mission of Canada, but the abundant harvest which is now being garnered in good condition, and the high price of wheat, should, in the near future, sensibly improve the position of the farmer, and consequently not only lead to a more active but to a sounder business throughout the whole community. The court has also been influenced in the same direction by the fact that the words "after providing for bad and doubtful debts," which appear so regularly in the account, are no more stereotyped formula. During recent improvable years, when we have been compelled to reduce our dividend, we have never hesitated to face our bad debts and to cut down to the very core of the evil. Every account of which we have the slightest suspicion, has been closely scrutinized, not only by our general manager in Montreal, but by the court and by your auditors at home, and we are confident that a full and complete provision has been made against losses. This being so, now that our figures show a slight improvement, we feel justified in making a corresponding increase in the dividend. Coming back to the first page of the report, you will see that the office at Paris, Ont., has disappeared from the list of our establishments in Canada. We have always been reluctant to abandon ground which we have once occupied, especially when, as in this case, a branch has been opened for many years; but Paris has never been profitable to us in the past, and if the progressive place for which it was once famous, it has not been able to do so in the future. It has therefore seemed desirable to close it. In British Columbia a branch has been opened at Slokan City, in the Kootenay mining district, and we have now five branches established in that district. Mining in the Kootenay is making rapid progress and the gold production is making a steady increase. The production of the precious metals for the year 1896 amounted to no less than \$773,000 sterling, and the output is steadily increasing. Amongst the mines, there are no doubt good and bad, as in every other field. Generally speaking, however, where there is sufficient working capital to ensure systematic development, for it is not a poor man's country, and expensive plants and machinery are required, successful results should be obtained. Where labor and capital go trade follows, and if the success of the Kootenay gold fields is once assured, the prosperity of the province must inevitably be greatly enhanced. Our business there is so far satisfactory. Although the most recently established are still only in the experimental stage, we trust that ere long they may all become profitable parts of our system. We recognize fully that banking in these mining camps is subject to peculiar risks and temptations and that extreme vigilance must be exercised by us all to avoid making mistakes. It is quite possible that in these early days of the gold field we may not have in every case selected the best place for our branches. Should this prove to be the case, we shall not hesitate to withdraw before any serious expenditure has been incurred. The establishment of these branches has entailed an immense amount of additional work and anxiety upon our general manager, but all his arrangements, from the important matter of selecting the officers to take the management of the new branches down to the smallest details, have been carried through by him with his usual promptness and energy, and completely to our satisfaction. In conclusion, I may say that in the latest telegraphic advices received just before the meeting of the court from our general manager, he states that the prospects throughout the Dominion this autumn are brighter than for some years past. We trust the hopes which he thus expresses may be fulfilled, leading to increased prosperity for this bank. I shall endeavor to the best of my power to answer any questions which any shareholder may wish to ask, and I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Henry R. Fraser—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

No questions were asked, and the resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

This concluded the proceedings.

**BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1897.**

DEBIT	CREDIT
To Capital .....	\$1,000,000
To 20,000 shares of £50 each fully paid .....	1,000,000
To reserve fund .....	275,000
To deposits and current accounts .....	2,119,000
To notes in circulation .....	244,000
To bills payable and other liabilities .....	1,202,000
To rebate account .....	9,000
To Profit and Loss Account—Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1896 .....	20,018
Dividend paid April, 1897 .....	20,000
Net profit for the half year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts .....	28,012
Deduct: Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' fund, £281; transferred to Officers' Life Insurance fund, £220 .....	501
Balance available for October dividend .....	33,329
<b>CREDIT</b>	<b>\$4,884,917</b>
By cash and specie at bankers and in hand .....	442,020
By cash at call and short notice .....	255,704
By investments—Consols £150,000 at 90 .....	135,000
Other securities .....	74,007
By bills receivable, loans on security, and other accounts .....	3,875,440
By bank premises, etc., in London, and at the branches .....	117,048
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$4,884,917</b>

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood-disease.

**THE EVENING BREEZE.**

Now praise the Lord both moon and sun,  
And praise him all ye nights and days,  
And golden harvests every one,  
And all ye hidden waterways.  
With cattle standing to the knees  
Safe from the bitter snail's attack;  
But praise him most, O little breeze  
That walks abroad at evening.

O praise him all ye orchards now,  
And all ye gardens deep in green,  
Ripe apples on the following bow,  
And golden plum and nectarine,  
And peaches ruddier than the rose,  
And pears against the southern wall;  
But most the little wind that blows,  
The blessed seed at evenfall.

O praise him, hoary dews again,  
Drenching the meadows 'neath the moon,  
And praise him hidden fountains of rain,  
And amber brooks singing a tune,  
And by deeps of well-water,  
And each pellucid stream and spring;  
But praise him most, O wind and air,  
O blessed wind at evening.

O praise him now ye burning days  
Of golden summer, hot and spent,  
Planets and stars see that praise  
Be blown about the firmament.  
Yet praise him best, O little wind  
That out of heaven will blow and call,  
Because, because our God is kind  
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**Don't Forget to Register.**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1898.**

**Qualification of Voters.**

British subject, male, 21 years, twelve months' residence in province, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for two months of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote. (See Provincial Voters' Act, 1870, Sec. 1.)

**Collectors of Voters in British Columbia.**

Cariboo—John Bowron, Barkerville.  
Casual—John Flewin, Port Simpson.  
Cassiar—James Portet, Laketon.  
Comox—W. R. Anderson, Union.  
Cowichan-Alberni—H. O. Wellburn, Duncan.  
Covichan-Alberni—Thos. Fletcher, Alberni.  
Esquimalt—H. Combe, Victoria.  
East Kootenay, northern portion—J. Walsh, Stirling, Donald.  
East Kootenay, southern portion—G. M. Edwards, Fort Steele.  
West Kootenay, North Riding—J. D. Graham, Revelstoke.  
West Kootenay, South Riding (except Trail Creek mining division)—W. J. Goppel, Nelson.  
Trail Creek Mining Division—John Kirkup, Rossland.  
Lillooet, East and West Riding—Frederick Soyes, Clinton.  
Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo—Herbert Stanton, Nanaimo.  
New Westminster City—David Robson, New Westminster.  
Vancouver City—A. E. Beck, Vancouver.

**Transfers from One Electoral District to Another.**

A voter who wishes to be transferred must write to the collector of voters of his electoral district as follows:

Address .....

Date .....

Dear Sir:—Please strike my name off the register of voters for the .....

electoral district.

Yours truly,

(Christian and surnames in full) .....

Old address .....

He must then fill up a form for registration of provincial voters and mail it to the collector of voters for the electoral district in which he intends to vote. N.B.—Any inquiry to be addressed to:

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And golden harvests every one,  
And all ye hidden waterways.  
With cattle standing to the knees  
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But praise him most, O little breeze  
That walks abroad at evening.

O praise him all ye orchards now,  
And all ye gardens deep in green,  
Ripe apples on the following bow,  
And golden plum and nectarine,  
And peaches ruddier than the rose,  
And pears against the southern wall;  
But most the little wind that blows,  
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**800 PACIFIC RAILWAY**

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**General Steamship Agency.**

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To and From All European Ports

**FROM MONTREAL.**

Allen Line, Nantillon .....

Allen Line, Carthagen .....

Allen Line, Scotman .....

Allen Line, Labrador .....

Allen Line, Lake Huron .....

Allen Line, Lake Ontario .....

Allen Line, Lucania .....

Allen Line, Servis .....

Allen Line, Germania .....

Allen Line, Teutonia .....

Allen Line, St. Paul .....

Allen Line, St. Louis .....

Allen Line, Nordland .....

Allen Line, Frisia .....

Allen Line, Circassia .....

Allen Line, City of Rome .....

Allen Line, North German Lloyd .....

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**Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?**

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

**THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE**

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:15 a.m. Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 9 p.m.; Chicago 9:55 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 p.m. Daily. Famous Northwestern Limited. Has Wagner Private Compartment and Sixteen Section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee, Breakfast in Dining Car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 1:30 p.m.

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St. Paul

**W. H. MEAD, General Agent,**  
283 Washington Street, Portland, Ore

**F. W. PARKER, Commercial Agent,**  
406 First Avenue Seattle

**ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.**

**S.S. "CITY OF NANAIMO"**

**W. D. OWEN, Master.**



## PROVINCIAL NEWS

**Ex-Police Sergeant Haywood's Great Luck—A Rich Strike on the Ida May.**

**T. P. Trapp of New Westminster Accidentally Injured—Trail Man's Escapade.**

Vancouver, Sept. 21.—Ex-Police Sergeant Haywood wires from Seattle as follows: "Soll Stewart river claim for \$50,000." This means that Haywood will arrive in Vancouver tomorrow with \$100,000 won in the Clondike after three months' absence.

A marvellously rich strike has been made on the Ida May, Bridge river, just acquired by the Alpha Bell Company.

The average assay across the croppings at the grass roots is \$95 in gold alone.

The Gold Fields of British Columbia Company are cross-cutting on the chute of the Tanager, near Albert canyon, west of the company, with splendid results.

They are also cross-cutting out reaching the wall, John Grant, superintendent of the company, claims they have a body of ore twenty feet wide.

Assay certificates show the ore runs on an average \$270 in all values. On the Waverley a wagon road is nearly completed, and they are digging out the ore and piling it up. Mining men in the vicinity claim that no such other body of ore has been exposed in the province.

The Golden Cache Company state that their mill is finished; the train will be completed this week, and crushing will commence almost immediately.

At a meeting of the city council last night ex-Mayor Collins was appointed as a member.

W. H. Remington has written to the council stating that he now understands that his offer to accept \$1 a ton up to 100,000 tons of ore he would smelt in the smelter he contemplates erecting here, is agreeable to the council, and he urges the council to hasten their deliberations in the matter. A special meeting will be held.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

On Saturday evening a farewell social was given by the Westminster Orange Lodge to the Rev. Mr. Taggart. A most sociable evening was spent, and the Rev. Mr. Taggart was presented with a purse containing gold by the chairman, Mr. T. Logan, which was accepted by the recipient with much feeling. The Rev. Mr. Taggart leaves here for Belfast, Ireland, in a few days, at which place he will resume his studies.

Mr. T. J. Trapp met with rather a serious accident on Saturday last. While helping his assistant to put a barrel of oil on the rack, he slipped, and in falling broke two of his ribs. He is confined to his bed, and is so far doing very satisfactorily.

There are now lying at the C.P.R. station 130 halves of this year's crop of hops from Mr. H. Hurlbert's ranch at Chilliwack.

The officials of the penitentiary are not unreasonably proud of the fact that for years past not a prisoner has escaped. Therefore they were rather annoyed to see a paragraph in a Seattle paper reflecting upon them. Warren J. C. Whyte thus disposes of the matter in a letter to the editor of the Seattle Times: "In your issue of September 9th you have a special from your Blaine correspondent in reference to a robbery committed there by two convicts that escaped from the British Columbia penitentiary. I have much pleasure in informing you that there have been no escapes from this penitentiary for some years."

## GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, Sept. 17.—Jerry Germain and Mose Burns, two successful mining men in this section, will leave Grand Forks in a couple of days on a fishing excursion up the Kettler river. They intend to go up above the mouth of Curlew creek, some twenty-five miles from Grand Forks, and will then make themselves a substantial raft and float down stream to Grand Forks. They will be equipped with fishing tackle, provisions, etc., and intend to fish on the way down. They expect to spend about ten days on the trip altogether.

James Martin, ex-mayor of Vernon, arrived in the city last evening from Roseland. Mr. Martin is interested in several good mining properties near Grand Forks, and will be in the city for several days. He is much pleased with Grand Forks, and says that it only wants transportation facilities to make it the metropolis of the entire lower country.

Dr. S. H. Maule, from Stockton, Cal., is in the city visiting his brother, Alderman W. C. K. Maule. It is the doctor's intention to remain among us for about a week yet.

## TRAIL.

Trail, Sept. 21.—J. W. Follerton, of the produce commission firm of Follerton & Levine, accidentally shot himself yesterday, and was afterwards rescued from drowning by his partner. Follerton and his wife and Levine rowed up the river, going ashore for lunch. Follerton stepped on a log, and his Winchester rifle was unaccountably discharged, sending a bullet through the side of his head, fracturing the skull. He fell backward into the swift current of the river, but was rescued by his partner. Follerton is still unconscious, and is not expected to live.

## A Cure For Bilious Colic.

Resources, Scrabble, Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

See the little figure of a child in the bottle of Castoria. It is the only safe and reliable remedy for infants and children. It is a gentle laxative, and it is a good remedy for all the ailments of infants and children.

## FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Third Party in British Columbia—Organizing for the Election.

As will be seen by advertisement elsewhere the annual general meeting of the above society will be held in the city hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m. on the 6th prox., and as this is likely to be the most important meeting of the society for a few years to come, it is very desirable to have a large and representative gathering.

All citizens are eligible for membership who subscribe to the constitution and pay an annual fee of fifty cents. In addition to the election of officers it is intended to arrange a platform and plan of campaign for the forthcoming provincial elections, and of found advisable, to contest any constituency in the province in the interests of the people and good government, and not that of party.

It is intended to have a platform sound and broad enough for the best men of all parties to support; hence all who take an interest in such matters should attend and join the society.

There will be a mass meeting held in the same place on the following day (the 7th prox.) at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance platform will be submitted to the people, and the premier and other members of the government and leaders of the Opposition will have an opportunity to address the meeting.

Every farmer in the province who can possibly do so should take in the exhibition and attend these meetings.

Since the passing of the Farmers' Institute Bill the officers of the society have decided to conduct it on a political basis for the improvement of our mutual, provincial and Dominion government systems; to endeavor to get the most competent and reliable men to represent the people and to make it impossible for any individual to manipulate a constituency; hence all citizens who are in favor of good government should join the society, as they can accomplish more good together in unity than they can possibly do individually. (Signed.)

ROBERT M'BRIDE, Sec'y.

Elburne, B. C., 20th September, 1897.

## SKAGWAY TO LAKE BENNETT.

A Railway Will Be in Operation by May 1, 1898.

Seattle, Sept. 21.—Of all the various railway schemes that have been considered during the past two months for getting into the gold regions of Alaska the latest was announced last evening, and so quietly has the work been done that no one suspected that Seattle people were interested in it.

The new incorporation is the Yukon Railway Company and has for its object the building of a narrow gauge road from Skagway through White Pass to Lake Bennett. Among the directors are ex-Senator W. C. Squire, James F. McNaught of Seattle and Senator Jones of Nevada.

Upon this subject C. H. Hagan, who is Senator Squire's representative in the city, informed a reporter that the building of the road is an assured fact.

"This road," said he, "is the key to the Yukon transportation question without a doubt. It is the shortest possible railway, and has the advantage of taking a man and his outfit to the lake, from which point he will have all water transportation, and he can go this way at half the cost by any other route and at one-fourth the present cost. It will be essentially a poor man's road, and we are sure of receiving all the traffic we can accommodate."

"It is proposed to commence construction as soon as we can get material on the ground, and hope to have cars running by May 1, 1898. The construction will be different from that of a heavy road. It will be a light road, with light cars, and will be made of thirty-pound rails. The same kind of engines are used on mountainous roads to pull up a 12 per cent. grade, while ours will be only a 10 per cent. grade."

"We will build a wharf at Skagway and run the cars out to meet the steamers. We do not contemplate putting on a line of steamers between Seattle and Skagway, but expect to have traffic arrangements with steamers by which tickets will be sold from Seattle to Lake Bennett, and vice versa. We will have a large warehouse built at Lake Bennett, where an outfit can be obtained as easily as in Seattle. A man can leave New York with only a hand satchel and go direct to Lake Bennett and make up his outfit, put his boat into the water and go down the Yukon. It will not interfere in the least with the trade of Seattle, but will be an aid to that trade, for all of the supplies at Lake Bennett will be bought at Seattle."

"The right of way has been secured and was filed with the secretary of the Interior yesterday."

There are three routes that have been considered by the engineer, one with only a 3 per cent. grade, but this is somewhat longer than the others, and Mr. Hagan's opinion is that a grade of about 10 per cent. will be used.

The engineer is Mr. F. C. Farham, a mining man of California. He will have charge of the construction of the road.

Before the company adopted the railway method of reaching Lake Bennett it considered a tram, but this was abandoned as not the most feasible. By a railway freight can be taken on at the steamer and carried direct to the lake. A tram system would necessitate stations in the interior and make a more expensive system.

Senator Jones, an authority on such enterprises, says the road is practical and will be a permanent one, and will be profitable for twenty years to come. It there will always be a great rush to that country.

"Well, remarked the gentleman to whom Fred Teddy had applied for enough coin to secure a drink, 'you are the most perfect specimen of the genus homo I have seen.'"

"Yes, dat's right," returned Teddy, "an' it's de de reason I'm tryin' to preserve myself in alcohol. Can't you help me out?"—Glasgow Commercial Tribune.

It Saves The Croupy Children.

Scavlor, Va.—We have a splendid sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.

—Kellum & O'Brien.

For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

## PROVINCIAL POLITICS

The Versatility, the Ingenuity of the Wrong-Doing of the Turner Government.

Nelson Miner Has Something to Say About the Colonist's Exhibition of Cowardice.

We referred the other day to the patent and undeniable fact that the provincial government, explain how one may, is held in bad repute throughout the province, says the Columbian. The explanation will appear obvious enough when one comes to consider the versatility, the ingenuity, of their wrong-doings—how they have persistently and industriously sounded the whole gamut of political offending, with every conceivable variation that ingenuity could suggest, and never tire, apparently, of playing encores for their own gratification and that select circle that applauds their music.

Were the people to be robbed of their most fundamental rights, and the very source of government perverted and corrupted, this government has proved itself ready and more than willing for the Machiavellian task with means devised and guaranteed for this very work. Were the taxpayers of the province, thus bound and gagged, to be "held up" and robbed for the benefit of a select section or clique, the government has risen to the occasion with some scheme for squandering money as water on some outrageous extravagance. Was the people's heritage of land or other natural resources to be alienated, to be locked up in the hands of monopoly and privilege, the government has always found some favored individual or corporation on whom to bestow that which should have been held in trust for the common good.

Has there been any opportunity, even if it should consist of the people's representatives and disregard for the people's interests, by violating the statutes enacted for their protection, this government has been quick to perceive and improve the same, if so be that some pet corporation or individual might be benefited thereby. Has there been—but why multiply? Has there been any species of political wrong-doing of which this government has not been repeatedly guilty? We should be pleased to be told.

An example of what might be termed one of the minor offences of this government, whose general career and character we have just indicated above, is briefly, but aptly, set forth in an editorial article in a late issue of the Nelson Tribune, which we cannot do better than reproduce without further comment.

"The judgment of the full court in the appeal in connection with the suit for the possession of the townsite of Ymir is sufficient warrant for the appointment of a commission to examine into the manner in which the Turner government violated the provisions of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard land grant act in the passing of crown lands to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. For many months the Tribune has contended that the Government in its dealings with the crown lands in this connection had encroached upon privileges of parliament, and that the executive had altogether exceeded its authority. Put into a few plain words, the judgment of the full court in the appeal in question made it clear as possibly could be, that the railway company could not claim the land in dispute under the terms of the land grant act. The land had been put under a reserve, and as the reserve had not been lifted, the land was not open to pre-emption or purchase. For this reason the jumpers could not bring themselves within the terms of the crown lands act, no matter how poor the railway company's title to the land might be. The court found that, so far as the railway company's title went to the block of land in question, it did not amount to more than being in possession by leave of the crown, which was supposed to be sufficient to maintain trespass. Despite the caution of the court, and practically its warning to the executive to have a care in dealing with the land in question, the Turner government passed an order-in-council, and issued a crown grant for the land as quickly as it possibly could after the injunction had been removed. This is the making of a first class political scandal in the government's policy in dealing with the crown lands in West Kootenay, which will probably come out when the next legislature meets."

## LIVE ISSUES.

The Victoria Colonist, hired defender of the Turner government, after vaulting into the arena, habited in fighting costume and bombastically challenging criticism of the policy of the present government, now qualifies its challenge by a statute of limitations that is so brief and narrow as to forever dispose of any doubts as to its intended faithfulness in the matter. It retains to itself the right to decide what questions are proper to discuss and refuses to treat of those that may reflect discredit upon the administration.

The Columbian, of New Westminster, accepted the challenge of the Colonist, and raised the question of the justice, or lack of justice, of the redistribution policy of 1890. The Colonist, on the grounds that the redistribution was made before the formation of the present ministry, refuses to discuss the question. It claims that it is not to be a live issue.

One cannot blame the Colonist for refusing to discuss the issue, for there is absolutely nothing that can be said in its favor. It would be suicidal for the Colonist to attempt defence of the system of distribution of representation in this province. But the Colonist cannot maintain its position as ministerial champion by refusing to discuss the policy of the government.

As to whether the issue in question is a live one there can be no doubt. Its pernicious effects are with us ever, and grow more vicious and unbearable day by day. It is a live issue, but it carries death in its train—death to the party in power, that owes to the 1890 distribution its power to misrule this province. It is the first, the underlying principle in the appeal the common people will make in 1898 to the electors of the province, when they demand their rights at their hands. With a just redistribution, not a member of the provincial cabinet will ever again enjoy the fruits

of ministerial power, and they realize this fact.

The Colonist never intended to enter into honest discussion with the opposition press on questions that involve danger to its masters' interests. Neither can the Colonist, or any other paper in British Columbia, successfully maintain such a position. Its plan is one that is considered good politics in the United States, and is to endeavor to before election day wear out the just causes of complaint possessed by the opposition; then, near the finish, brush these questions aside as having been rendered threadbare from previous discussion. This plan has many times proven successful in Palouse—and as it is new in this province success is hoped for through its application here. Therein lies the Colonist's error of judgment. There is too much deep feeling among the voters of this province, born of an extended and costly term of flagrant misrule, to allow of the success of petty political tricks that are so transparent that a child would be inexhaustible for inability to understand them.

Before next election day the Colonist will find that the redistribution policy of 1890 is the liveliest corpse it has ever tried to keep buried. It may attempt to guard the grave of its own making, but will prove of insufficient force to prevent a resurrection. Truth is mighty and will prevail—even in the face of opposition from a subsidized press.—Nelson Miner.

## THE MONTEREY RAN AGROUND.

Point Arena, Cal., Sept. 21.—The battleship Monterey, bound south from Puget Sound, ran ashore in the fog six miles north of Point Arena lighthouse yesterday afternoon. The steamer got off three-quarters of an hour later and continued her voyage. It was not thought that much damage was done.

## KOREAN IDEA OF ART.

Prince Min of Korea induced Lander to paint his portrait. The artist thus described the scene: "For three hours he sat motionless and speechless, like a statue. 'It is finished,' I finally said, and he sprang up in a childlike fashion and came over to look at the work. His delight was unbounded, and he seized my hand and shook it most enthusiastically. After this he suddenly became grave, stared at the canvas and then looked at the back of it. He seemed horrified. 'What is that?' I inquired of His Royal Highness. 'You have not put in my jade decoration,' said he, almost in despair. I had, of course, painted his full face and as the Koreans have the strange notion of wearing their decorations in the shape of a small button of gold, silver or amber, did not appear thereon. No explanation of the theory of European art would satisfy the artist, so to pacify him I executed a rapid sketch of his profile, bringing the ornament. 'That is all very well,' he said, 'but where is the other eye?'"

"Don't you consider the Venus de Milo beautiful?"

"I don't know about that; she couldn't run a typewriter to save her life."—Chicago Record.

Ethel—Do you think that George was struck by my beauty?

Clara—I hardly think he was severely injured.—Tit-Bits.

## ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher: "Please inform your readers that if written or certified by I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan proposed by which I was personally rescued to health and many months after years of suffering serious weakness, loss of vigor, muscular discharge, and lack of development."

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unaided independence from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice: Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter from you, and how glad I am to hear of your recovery."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion, I have nothing to sell, and want to convey to being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Please excuse me. Address with stamp: MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P.O. Box 50, St. Henri, Que.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia.

## THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the above Society will be held on

October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1897

—AT—

NEW WESTMINSTER.

\$15,000 IN PRIZES \$15,000

In conjunction with the Exhibition will be held the

Citizens' Grand Annual Celebration

SPECIAL DAY FOR CHILDREN.

Attractive sports have been arranged for the children.

GRAND BICYCLE MEET.

CHAMPIONSHIP LAUREL MATCHES.

SAILORS' SPORTS, PROMENADE

CONCERTS EACH NIGHT, ILLUMINATIONS, &c.

HORSE RACES.

SPECIAL RACES FOR FARMERS' HORSES.

Write at once for particulars to the Secretary.

The finest bands in British Columbia will furnish music.

Excursion rates over all railways and steamboat lines. No charge for exhibits crossing on the ferry at New Westminster.

Premium lists, entry forms and full information upon application to

MAYOR SHILES, ARTHUR MALINS,

Chairman and Sec. R. A. & I. S. P. O. Box 218, New Westminster.

T. J. TRAPP, A. W. ROSS, Pres. R. A. & I. S. Sec. Col. Com.

**We defy the Experts**

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and every one is convinced that Genuine White Topaz cannot be detected from real diamonds. White Topaz is the stone you have heard so much about. The one that has fooled the pawnbrokers. Place them side by side with genuine diamonds and no one can tell the difference. We have sold thousands of these stones at from one to ten dollars, but in order to introduce them quickly as well as to find out the advertising medium best suited to our business, we make this

**GIGANTIC OFFER.**

We will send you a beautiful, brilliant, genuine White Topaz, which can be mounted in a ring, earring or brooch, pin, stud, cuff buttons, locket or pair earrings, like any article in this border on receipt of \$1.00. These stones are exactly the same as those we have advertised at one dollar.

**This Offer for a Few Days Only.**

Get out this advertisement and send it in together with 25c. in coin or stamps and we will send you a White Topaz by return mail; a stone that you can be justly proud of and one that positively cannot be detected from a real diamond. In offering to be sure and state whether small, medium or large stone is desired. NO ORDER FILLED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

**GENUINE WHITE TOPAZ**

bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

**OUR GUARANTEE:**

We warrant each and every stone to retain its brilliancy and the mountings to give perfect satisfaction. We will give you One Thousand Dollars if you can show that we have ever returned to replace a White Topaz that was returned as unsatisfactory.

**DIAMONDS DUPLICATED IN WHITE TOPAZ.**

Regularity and the few hundred who are celebrated and easily distinguished in medicine, literature, brooches, bracelets and chains, keep them in larger proof vaults, while they wear to public the dupes in White Topaz and so ever detect the difference.

**WHITE TOPAZ ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR ROYALTY, ARE THEY GOOD ENOUGH FOR YOU?**

**THE OPPORTUNITY Don't Miss It.**

Send us Twenty-five Cents in coin or stamps and you will be delighted with the White Topaz that we send you.

**MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.**

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AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

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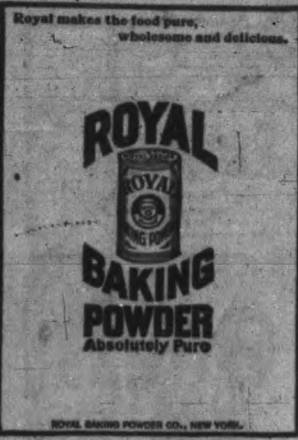
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Times Building, Broad Street. VICTORIA, B. C.





## THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Evidence Given by Claimants to Coal Rights Within the E. & N. Railway Belt.

A Number of Witnesses Examined Yesterday by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

(From the Nanaimo Free Press.)

Mrs. Nancy Stewart, sworn—I am the widow of Chas. Stewart, of Cedar district. He had property in Cedar and Cranberry districts. The lands under which I claim the mineral rights are contained in this deed, granted by the Dominion government, dated 20th March, 1880, in favor of Charles Stewart, section 1, range IV, Cedar district, and east 30 chains of section 4, range VIII, Cranberry district. The land was first located before Mr. Haslam died. I was the widow of Richard Haslam before I married Charles Stewart. R. Haslam did not apply for it, but settled on it in 1865. I lived on it with my second husband, Charles Stewart. My second husband commenced to live upon it in 1877. He commenced to live upon it upon the property in 1877 and lived with me upon the property until his death. He died in September, 1885. After his death I continued to live on it. I know that Charles Stewart made an application in 1879 for the land. I have not got the application, as all the papers went for the crown grant before my husband came to me. When the crown grant came to me all papers had been delivered up. I can't say that my husband applied for this patent, not from my own knowledge, but it is proof positive that he applied, as he got the grant. Those Cassidy is a good witness that my husband applied. I have lived on this property since 1865. My husband offered to pay for the land before he died. Before my husband died he paid all the taxes. I have no tax receipts prior to the date of the deed. They can tell at the government office. I personally did not pay any taxes until after my husband's death. Of my own knowledge I don't know that Mr. Stewart paid taxes on this land. In 1877 when I was married the second time we had seven or eight acres cleared and sowed down. The buildings were on the whole place, all under one fence. We never put any buildings on Stewart's land; they were on Haslam's land. The Stewart land cost about \$100 an acre to clear it. We kept improving it every year. I don't know how many acres. T. Cassidy would know. He lives adjoining me. I don't know how many acres are cleared now. About 10, or 12, or 15 acres; I don't know how much.

By Mr. Pooley—The piece of land included in the deed was not applied for by my first husband; he did not get any grant for this land. The only pre-empt land that I claim the mineral rights of are those in the patent to Charles Stewart. Mr. Stewart did not leave a will. I hold administration papers of the estate. He has another heir, a son 18 years of age. In 1877 there were about eight acres cleared. In 1883 there may have been 10, 12 or 15 acres cleared. There has not been much work done since my husband died. Up to that time he worked upon it. He had 200 acres more land. My husband pre-empted 160 acres and bought 100 acres. He pre-empted the land about the year 1872. I have not got the grants with me; it is in the government office. Marshal Bray keeps them. The 200 acres we got from the provincial government, and that carried the minerals. Mr. Haslam got section 1 and 2, range I, in Cedar district, and section 5, in range I, I purchased it the same district.

By the Commissioner—Mr. Stewart applied for everything the same as any pre-emption and tendered the money and account of the purchase to Mr. Bray, the local agent of the provincial government. Mr. Stewart paid his and my taxes. They were all included in one. Richard Haslam settled upon this land on this patent in 1865. You are right in thinking that it is the Stewart patent. We lived upon the whole block in 1865. There were no improvements in 1865. We commenced to live upon it in a cabin. The cabin was upon the Haslam property. The improvements were upon both lands.

Thomas Cassidy, sworn—I live in Cranberry district, on Vancouver Island. I know Mrs. Stewart. I live on the adjoining claim. I know Chas. Stewart to whom this patent is made. I know him at his home in Cedar district in 1878. I know the land referred to in the patent. He was clearing the land when I first knew him, and in 1878 there was between seven and eight acres cleared. There is now about twelve acres cleared. Mr. Stewart died about twelve years ago. He was drowned coming on from Victoria. The expense of clearing the land adjoining would be \$250 an acre. I will pay that for some now. From my experience some land is very hard to clear. I should judge from my knowledge of that land I should say \$250 an acre as the lowest figure for clearing it. Chas. Stewart and I came into town at the time of the failure of the Clements mill,

and we wanted the land the same as before—the minerals attached to the land. We did not get them. We proffered the money—Stewart did. They said they could not take the money at the present time. Mr. Bray was the agent. The government agent would not take any taxes for the land until we got the patent. Before we came to Mr. Bray Stewart applied to Mr. Fawcett, the agent, and he took the application, but what he did with it I don't know. He said it was like throwing it into the waste basket.

By Mr. Pooley—I was present when Mr. Stewart first applied to Mr. Fawcett. I did not see him throw it into the waste paper basket.

By the Commissioner—When Mr. Stewart and I applied to Mr. Fawcett the time there was a man named York, Mr. Stewart, Jas. Gordon and myself applied for 1,000 acres of mineral lands. Fawcett said: "If you ever get mineral lands, you will never get more than 100 acres." This was in 1878 he told Stewart the same thing. Mr. Stewart left his application.

By Mr. Pooley—This was an application to purchase 1,000 acres of mineral land, not to pre-empt.

By Mr. Cane—The first application of Stewart was to pre-empt, the other application of four of us was to purchase. Mr. Fawcett said if the land is ever thrown open you will never get more than 100 acres with minerals. This was when Mr. Stewart applied to pre-empt. He told Stewart it was no use applying for more than 100 acres. This was on our application to pre-empt.

By the Commissioner—The application to pre-empt which Mr. Stewart made is that mentioned in the patent—100 acres in Cedar district and 90 in Cranberry. The 1,000 acres that four of us applied to purchase is not the same as that in the patent.

By Mr. Cane—I do not know that the application had been made for the patent before I was with him at the government office. All we did we put in a small slip of paper with the number of the section. The government again said it was no use applying at present.

This finished Mr. Stewart's case, except Mr. M. Bray and Mr. Gore, who will be examined on all the cases at the end of the examination.

THOS. CASSIDY'S CLAIM.

The next case called was that of Thos. Cassidy, and the following evidence taken:

Thos. Cassidy, sworn—I reside in Cranberry district, Vancouver Island. I hold a patent from the crown, dated 20th March, 1880, section 2, and 30 chains south part of section 3, range VIII. I reside on the land mentioned in the patent produced, and have done so since '75. I went first to live on the land in 1875.

I do not know of anyone being on the land before. There had not been any improvements made before. In 1883 I had between seven and eight acres cleared. I had a log house and a barn. There are 35 acres cleared now, two barns and a log house. Before I got the patent I made application to pre-empt it in the year 1878 to Mr. Fawcett, the government agent. At the time of putting in the application I was working on the land, and after putting in the application I kept on working on the land and since that time I have had some one working on the land for me. The government agent did not refuse me a pre-emption certificate for the land. For 14 days the land was thrown open to the actual settlers before anybody could make application for the land before it was given to the railway company. Inside of that fourteen days we paid for this land to the government. I don't know what year it was when I paid for it. That was not the first time that I made application for the land. At the time I made application to Mr. Fawcett it was useless because we could not get more than 100 acres with the minerals attached. We kept on working until the land was thrown open for actual settlers. It was published in the Free Press, and there was some gentleman at my place said the land was thrown open. I came in and paid for the land. I expected to get the minerals attached to the land, that was what I paid for. The date that I came in and made the payment will be shown by the records at Mr. Bray's office. I do not know that I got any paper from Mr. Bray when I paid him. Mr. Gordon wrote a letter from Ottawa that the land was government surveyed land, and we had no right to pay for anything but the patent. Mr. Gordon was then the member for the district. I did not know until I got the patent that I did not get the minerals. The patent produced is the one I received. I do not read. My wife read it to me. It is dated 20th March, 1880. It was quite a while after that date that I got it. I was on the weak side, and I could not say anything because I did not get the minerals. I know there were a number of others, and I spoke to them. At election times it was all "Coal Rights." Others were anxious for their own and I wanted my own. I did not make any application to the government. A gentleman signed a petition for me. The petition was to throw the land open for settlement. After I got the patent and found that I had not got the mineral rights I do not remember that I made any complaint. I claim that I have the right to the minerals the same as I paid for. I was not satisfied when I got the deed. I have protested against the deed because I did not get the mineral along with the land. In protesting we elected a gentleman in our behalf as much as we could, but did not get anything for it.

By Mr. Pooley—When I went to Mr. Fawcett to make the first application he said that we could not get the minerals until the land was thrown open, and if we did get it we could not get more than 100 acres, but the 1,000 acres we could not get. When I applied to Fawcett I knew that the land was not open to actual settlers as far as I knew. I know that I could not pre-empt on it. Mr. Fawcett said that actual settlers had the first right to the land, and as I was not an educated man I took other people's word. Some one told me that the land was thrown open for settlement to actual settlers for 14 days before the railway company could deal with it, and with that belief I went to Mr. M. Bray and paid him \$100 for that land. I always thought that I would get the minerals. I do not know what day I paid the money. When I got the patent was the first time that I was aware that I

did not get the minerals. I did not write to the Dominion government to protest. I am living on the land and working it still. A gentleman signed a petition for me. I wanted to send in the petition. He signed one petition for me. There was more than one petition. I don't know which he signed for me. The petition was to the government.

By the Commissioner—When I first took up the land mentioned in the patent I expected to get the minerals and the land. I had heard in 1878 that I would not get the minerals. Mr. Fawcett told me. He said that if I ever got any it would be for only 100 acres. I did expect to get the minerals attached to the land. Mr. Fawcett never told me that I would not get the minerals attached to the land mentioned in the patent. The land mentioned by Mr. Fawcett was the 1,000 acres for which we had applied to purchase. I expected to get the minerals with the land in the patent until the time when my wife read it at home. When I received the patent and found that I had not got the mineral right I was in the weak party and thought that I had been looked over. I did not apply to the Dominion government for a patent of the mineral rights. A man, J. Patterson, took a copy of my patent with others to Ottawa. The protest I speak of was made during the time that the land was thrown open. It was not made at elections. The other protests I refer to were the complaints made at elections. The only protest made to the Dominion government was that made by Mr. Patterson, except those made by members of Parliament. It was a cousin of mine, Gen. Cassidy, who signed the petition on my behalf. I don't know where.

I remember about a petition sent in by Alex. Kennedy in February, 1882. I was working at Wellington. A Kennedy came to Mr. Lindsay, calling out that a gentleman wished to see me. He pulled out a petition and asked me if I would sign it. He said your name is on it; your cousin signed it. There was more than one petition sent round, but I do not know of more than one signed on my behalf. I don't know when it was sent to the government was to have the land thrown open as far as I know. I had been living on the land. I had done a lot of work and spent a lot of money and I wanted to see my way clear to the property. The reason I was afraid was because they were always saying something. We did not know what would be done on the island. I did not receive a notice that I would get a patent for the land. I was not afraid that the railway would get the land, because I did not think the railway would be built. They were taking the steel rails from Victoria.

This closed the evidence in Cassidy's claim.

MRS. ELIZABETH FIDDLICK'S CLAIM.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddick, sworn—I live in Cedar district. I am sole devisee under the will of John Grandman. He was my brother. I claim the minerals under the land described in this patent issued to John Grandman of British Columbia by the Dominion of Canada on the 20th of March, 1880, for 100 acres. John Grandman went on the land 22 years ago this month. I know that of my own personal knowledge. He made application to Mr. Fawcett, the government agent at Nanaimo, 22 years ago this month, when he first went on the land. I don't know what was done with the application. My brother gave an application for the land to Mr. Fawcett. When the land was thrown open thirteen years ago this summer, he made another application for the land. That was the time that he applied for the patent. Grandman died between 11 and 12 years ago. I know the contents of the patent. I know that it reserves the mineral right. It says so there. The patent is dated 20th March, 1880. He was dead two or three days before it came, and because of that I was required to get an order from the court to establish my title under the will. Since receiving the patent I have made application for the coal rights by petition. We asked for the mineral rights, as we considered that we were entitled to them. Not in any other way. First my brother built a cabin on the land and then he cleared about an acre. At the time he died there was about an acre cleared. He lived upon the land continuously up to about two weeks of the time of his death. He died in Nanaimo. There are not much improvements on the land. My sons are clearing it by degrees—cutting blocks upon the land and selling them in Nanaimo. I don't know that Grandman paid any taxes on the property.

To Mr. Pooley—I am the wife of Mr. S. Fiddick. He held some land in Cranberry district. He holds some now. The title was from the provincial government, and they carried minerals. My brother applied to Mr. Fawcett 22 years ago for the land. I was not with him when he applied. I don't know that he did apply for it. Thirteen years ago my brother applied to Mr. Bray, not Mr. Fawcett. I was not with him. I petitioned against the patent after I received it. I don't know to whom it was addressed. I did not write to the Dominion government myself.

By the Commissioner—I was not with my brother when he made any application for this land. My husband was with him. He told me. I only know because he told me, and they went to the government office to make the application. My brother lived on the land until a week or two before he died. When I saw the title I saw that the mineral rights were reserved. Except by the petition I did not make any application for a different title to either the Dominion or provincial governments. I was most decidedly disappointed when I found that I had not got the minerals as soon as I got hold of the patent. My disappointment was not the result of anything that anybody had said to me. I had expected that at my brother's decease under the will that I would get the minerals.

The commission then adjourned till Tuesday at 10 a.m.

### A DESPERATE CONFLICT.

Attack Upon General Hood's Forces by Tribesmen Was Most Fierce.

Pasadena, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Lakaral says that the attack which Hadalah Mullah made at nine o'clock on Monday night on Camp Navar, where General Hood's command was encamped, by several severe rushes upon three sides

## The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lead speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And we cannot make a better sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—It's Ayer's.

of the British square simultaneously by the enemy, and so determined that bodies of tribesmen were found a few miles from the mouth of the mountain guns. The forces of General Hood and General Miles have now been completely at Lakaral. General Hood gave General Miles one of his brigades and will take the other to support General Jeffries.

### PASSENGERS.

For steamer Islander from Vancouver—Thos. Earle, G. W. White, A. J. McKay, Dr. Miller, F. H. Macdonald, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Watson, G. P. Brown, Rev. M. H. Burns, J. T. Bethune, F. Ewing, R. C. Norris, A. J. Bel-yea, Rev. H. Hall, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. and Miss McLaren, Mrs. and Miss Tierney, Miss Short, Mrs. A. Wheeler, H. Wheeler, H. McCrez, F. Clark, H. Murray, H. Crawford, J. S. Taft, J. Cash, Mrs. McQueen, W. L. Pagan, W. A. Randolph, B. L. Kirkland, A. Loom, H. Andrews, T. Henderson and wife, H. B. George, M. Harrison, J. Johnson, H. W. Holden, N. McCann, B. D. Stout, J. H. Vail, J. S. Gilmore, S. A. Bartlett, J. McDonald and wife, J. Prentiss, O. J. Anderson, J. Redmond, A. Elliott, D. O'Neill, Miss Bollerhoff, H. Moore, A. McElroy, Mrs. McElroy, Miss D. Murphy.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs. Stanley, N. Broadus, Miss S. Taylor, C. H. Smith, M. Hubbard, H. Macdonald, T. H. Beaumont and child, R. L. Tye, Miss Miller, J. A. Jackson, S. Black, J. W. Wilson, S. Jones, G. W. Young, C. F. Todd, A. H. Greenbaum, Miss M. Platt, C. A. Butler, R. S. Smith, R. D. Scott, G. Wallace, W. L. Clark, Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. McQuinn, R. Bradley, C. Powell, H. G. Baker, H. Williams, H. Chambers, H. Smith, A. McDonald, Mrs. G. Stainer, T. Conroy, John Stua.

### CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Chasner from Vancouver—J. Weston, H. Cooley, B. Wall & Co., Union Colliery, S. Levey, Thorpe & Co., John Bros., S. J. Pitts, Langley & H. Bros., R. Maynard, W. Stewart, Gilmore & McCann, Ames Holden Co., Weller Bros., J. Fullerton, Lenz & Lohr, Wilson Bros., H. H. Co., H. Murray, G. Powell & Co., J. H. Warner City, Stumling Co., G. Moore, Walsh Bros., D. R. Pottinger, J. W. Kinlock, Canada Paint Co., R. O. Steam Dye Works, Ockell & Morris, J. H. Baker, Mrs. Oliver, Campbell & Co., Thomas Bros. & Grant, S. Reid, B. Williams, Parsons Produce Co., J. McDougal & Son, S. & Renout, E. B. Marvin, J. Pierce & Co., A. Wheeler, Don Es Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—L. Goodacre, E. G. Prior, Sinclair & Co., E. B. Marvin & Co., R. Porter & Sons, J. Wilson, W. H. Tait, J. Wilson & Co., J. O. McKenzie & Co.

Per steamer Willapa from the West Coast—Rev. Father Brubaker, D. G. Smith, M. Manson, Rev. Mr. Tate, — Fraser, Miss Spain, A. B. Spain, A. S. Goring, Mrs. Goring and daughter, J. Young, R. Young, Love-land, — Little, L. W. Tamm, Mrs. Pythian, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Law, T. Kenny, J. B. Smith, Capt. McKell, J. Logan, — Childs, — Pemberton, J. F. Fell, Miss Blackstaff, — Wigga.

## COAL—Leave orders HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the DRIAD) Broad street.

WARRICK: MUNN-MORROW—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Blanchard Ave., by the Rev. J. C. Speer, Mr. H. A. Munn to Kate Stafford Morrow. No cards.

### DIED.

KAMMEBER—On the 21st inst., at No. 177 Pandora avenue, Christian William Kammeber, aged 73 years, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

The funeral takes place Thursday, the 23rd, at 2:30 p.m., from above residence. Friends will please accept this intimation.

### NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Colliery Company, of British Columbia, Limited Liability, will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. H. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

### NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. H. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 30th Aug., 1897.

## Millinery Opening

AT THE

# BON TON

No. 80 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Wednesday, Sept. 22

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

MRS. E. H. SMALL

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